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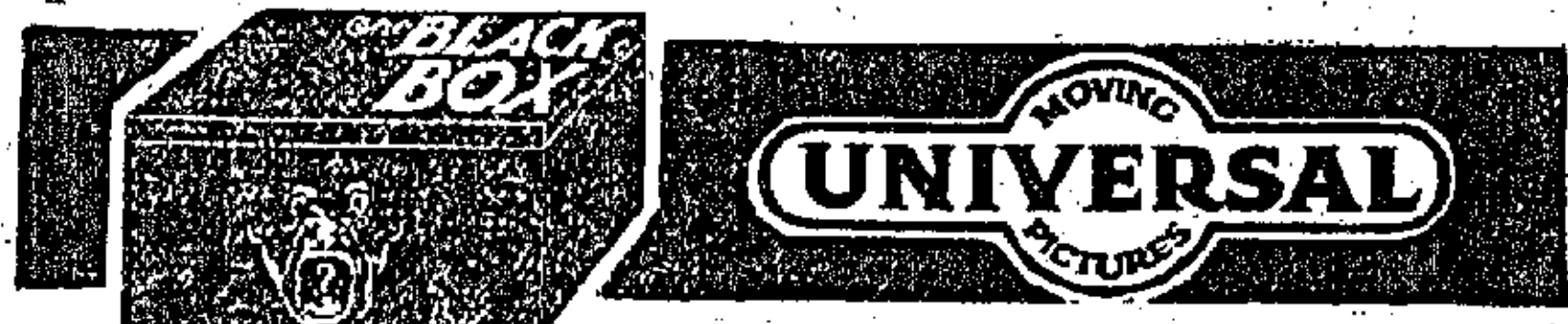
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A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS!



TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE FIRST TWO INSTALLMENTS OF
"THE BLACK BOX"
THE PHOTO PLAY SUPREME.

PROGRAMME ALSO INCLUDING

"THE BRIDE OF THE HAUNTED CASTLE" (Drama).
"THE WATER DOG" (Keystone Comedy).
"THE GREATER MOTIVE" (Drama).
"PANAMA CANAL" (Final Series).
"THREE GIRLS AND A MAN" (Comedy).

Patrons who had to leave the Palisade early on Saturday night, on account of the rain, will be welcome free of charge this evening (Monday).

BAND NIGHT TO-NIGHT!

PRICES AS USUAL.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1916.

[29-1]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	\$3.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	5.00
Return " " " " " "	...	...	...	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON, 1. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 21st AUGUST, 1916

8 a.m. HONGKONG. 8 a.m. HONAN.
10 p.m. KINSHAN. 6 p.m. FATSAN.

TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1916.

8 a.m. HONAN. 8 a.m. HONGKONG.
10 p.m. FATSAN. 6 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "TAISHAN," Tons 2,068. S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1,851.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 1 p.m. from the Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG
Daily at 7.30 a.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

This service is suspended owing to Quarantine Regulations imposed by Hongkong Government on arrival from Macao.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI AN."
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 188 tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "FANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Xan ions (Fir 1 Floor), opposite the Elsie Pier.THE LIABILITIES OF
INSURANCE BROKERS.

LOSS OF GOODS ON THE "YASAKA MARU."

An interesting case recently came before Mr. Justice Atkins, sitting in London as Commercial Judge, regarding the liabilities of insurance brokers.

Messrs. Dickson & Co. (Limited) were the agents in London of the Third Mile (F.M.S.) Rubber Company. That company had bought some rubber washing machinery to be sent by the N.Y.K. line of steamers to Singapore. Messrs. Dickson & Co., on November 3rd, 1915, instructed the defendant to "insure, marine and war risks, machinery to the value of £500 dispatched for shipment to-day per S.S. *Suwa Maru* and/or other steamers." The defendant effected an insurance on the machinery against marine risks per *Suwa Maru* and/or steamers from London to Port Dickson, but by some mistake only effected an insurance on the machinery against war risks per S.S. *Suwa Maru*. The defendant sent two cover notes to the plaintiffs on November 4th, but the clerk who examined the cover notes in Messrs. Dickson's office, did not discover the discrepancy. On November 11th the two policies were sent to Messrs. Dickson, the policy on marine risks being indorsed "*Suwa Maru* and/or," while the policy against war risks was indorsed "*Suwa Maru*."The machinery was shipped out of the *Suwa Maru* and on December 9th it was shipped in the *Yasaka Maru*. This steamer was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean by an enemy submarine on December 21st, and the goods were lost. The plaintiffs were unable to recover on the policy against war risks because that policy only insured the goods per the *Suwa Maru*; they therefore brought this action, alleging that through the defendant's negligence and breach of duty they had been unable to recover the loss of £500 under the policy, and they claimed £500.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Atkins, in giving judgment, stated the facts set out above, and said that it was the practice between Messrs. Dickson and Mr. Devitt to have goods covered by a named steamer and/or other steamers. The defendant had a slip prepared and taken into Lloyd's to be underwritten. The slip as prepared was for "all risks including war" on rubber manufacturers' machinery by the *Suwa Maru* and/or steamers. The first underwriter to whom the slip was shown could insure the marine risk, but was unable to insure the war risk. The result was that the defendant's clerk, who was taking the slip round, struck out the words "including war," he then signed another slip for the war risk alone, which was underwritten by another underwriter. That slip had been lost, but his lordship had little doubt that in preparing the second slip the clerk left out the words "and/or other steamers," and prepared it for the *Suwa Maru* alone.Debit notes were then prepared in the defendant's office, and were sent to Messrs. Dickson, one for the marine risk and the other for the war risk. The debit note for the marine risk was expressed to be per "*Suwa Maru* and/or steamers," while the debit note for the war risk was per *Suwa Maru* only. Nobody in the office noticed the discrepancy; but the failure to notice the discrepancy either in the notes or in the policies did not, in his opinion, amount to negligence on the part of Messrs. Dickson. The plaintiffs said that the defendant had committed a breach of his contract to carry out the instructions which they gave to him. There was no question that the defendant had broken his undertaking to carry out the insurance, and there was therefore a breach of contract on his part. If the undertaking by the defendant was to carry out his instructions with reasonable care and skill there had been a want of reasonable care and skill on the part of the defendant's clerk. The circumstances could easily be explained; but it was clear that there was carelessness by the defendant's clerk in preparing the slip. The carelessness did not stop there, because the slip after it had been signed by the underwriter was brought back, and the debit note was prepared from it in the defendant's office and was supposed to be checked by the clerk, and on the face of the two debit notes the difference appeared.His lordship thought that there was a duty on a broker to see that the slip was prepared in accordance with his instructions, and the clerk was entitled to rely on the broker's checking the policy. There had been a breach of contract by the defendant both in not carrying out his instructions, and also in not carrying them out with reasonable care and skill. It was said, however, that even though there had been a want of care and skill by the defendant, yet the loss was due to the negligence of the plaintiffs themselves, because if they had looked at the documents they would have seen that the goods were not covered while they were in the *Yasaka Maru*. The question was whether the loss was the reasonable and natural consequence of the defendant's negligence. That question depended on a consideration of the facts in each case. He thought that a client was entitled to rely on a broker's carrying out his instructions to insure, and that the client was not, as between himself and the broker, bound to see whether those instructions had been carried out and to look at the documents himself. Therefore he (his lordship) thought that it was the natural result of the defendant's breach of contract that the plaintiffs put the goods in the *Yasaka Maru*. If the policy had been in accordance with their instructions the plaintiffs would have been covered; but as it was not in accordance with those instructions they were not covered, and therefore the loss must fall upon the defendants.

Mr. Lock had contended that there was a duty on the plaintiffs to inform the broker of the name of the steamer in which the goods were shipped, where the insurance was by a named steamer and/or other steamers, and that as that had not been done there was a breach of duty which disentitled them from recovering. He referred to section 29 of Marine Insurance Act, 1906. His lordship was satisfied, however, that this

(Continued on next Column.)

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., ship and freight brokers, of Hongkong, in their freight circular dated 19th August stated—

We last reported on 5th instant, since when the state of the market leaves a lot to be desired. Practically speaking, business is at a standstill as far as chartering is concerned—very little business and that of very small magnitude—having been transacted during the interval. The Bangkok-Hongkong rate has declined from 80-70 cents per picul to 50-40 cents per picul for inside-outside the bar heads respectively, and at time of reporting, remains at this level. Very little has been done in the direction of Saigon-Hongkong, and the rate, which in the earlier part of the fortnight went down from 20 to 15 cents per picul, has risen again slightly and now stands at about 21 cents, a fixture of a medium-sized vessel having been made at 19 cents.

The trouble in and around Canton continues to drag on, and although strict instructions have been issued by the Central Government to the combatants to cease fighting, same have not, apparently, been heeded, and the unsatisfactory state of affairs still continues. This is undoubtedly affecting the southern market, which remains extremely dull, and it is not expected that matters will improve to any appreciable extent until more confidence is restored, the matter of the Governorship of Kwangtung is actually settled, and the newly-appointed Governor takes up his office.

Business in the North continues good and firm.

Export of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 20th May amounted to 473,763 tons as compared with 393,573 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifed rice stands at \$4.70 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for August-September shipment.

SAIGON-PHILIPPINES.—No further fixtures are reported in this direction.

SAIGON-JAVA.—An outsider has been placed for two consecutive trips August loading, at 50 cents per picul.

NEWCHANG.—No change since last report.

COM.—Very little business has been done in the interval, and although tone in the Japan market has eased somewhat, stocks are still plentiful here and buyers seem in no hurry to do business.

FIXTURES.—Moshi-Hongkong \$8 per ton.

SAIL TONNAGE LONDON OR TO LONDON.

YAM.

JAPAN BUYING BACK HER BONDS.

The repurchase of Japan's foreign obligations as started by Messrs. K. Koike & Company, prominent brokers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, on behalf of their client may have a far-reaching influence on Japan's overseas finance and politics. At least this is the opinion of the Japanese manager, Mr. Hotta, who unfolded the significance of the new measure to the representative of the *Japan Times* recently. "It will not only lessen Japan's foreign indebtedness," said Mr. Hotta, "but will indirectly assist Great Britain, our Ally, in her efforts to stabilize her specie reserve and international exchange, at the same time furnishing Japanese capitalists—who in a measure suffer from the cheapness of money with good investments."

Before the outbreak of the war the firm endeavoured to export Japan's domestic bonds to London and the result was by no means insignificant, added Mr. Hotta, but now the reverse is to be the order of the day. The cause for this change is none other than the war and the resulting change in the international money market.

Owing to the rise in money values in London, Japanese bonds there have become cheaper and available for investment by Japanese capitalists. The import of these securities has furthermore become remunerative for Japan on account of the abnormal rise in Anglo-Japanese exchange. Again, the guarantee that the payment of principal and interest would be made at New York at the fixed rate of exchange \$4.87 is quite advantageous to Japanese owners. Holders can rest assured of their remuneration whatever abnormal change may befall the London money situation.

Holders may not enjoy a great advantage on account of the good yield from interest, the cheapness of securities themselves, or the balance of exchange, but can deposit their securities with the Government office as security. Now the last obstacle to the importation of foreign loan bonds has been removed, as the Yokohama Specie Bank has consented to buy either coupons maturing or the securities selected for redemption at the current exchange quotations so as to eliminate any difficulties holders would otherwise encounter. The income tax on the proceeds from those bonds may also be avoided quite easily by depositing owners' certificates with the bank.

If Mr. Hotta remarked, the firm's attempt succeeds Japan may see not only her foreign obligations lessened, but the creation of a big margin to her specie-absorbing capacity while it means to Great Britain, Japan's ally, an assistance in her efforts to retain specie.

policy was not a floating policy. The section provided that "a floating policy is a policy which describes the insurance of the ship or ships and other particulars to be defined by subsequent declaration." This policy did not describe the insurance in general terms; it described the goods which were the subject-matter of the insurance in precise terms; the only thing left open was the name of the ship, and in his view it did not leave the name of the ship to be defined by a subsequent declaration. He was not satisfied that the name of the ship was in fact communicated to the defendant in such a way as to effect him with notice of the fact that the goods had been shut out of the *Suwa Maru*. He did not think, however, that had any bearing on the defendant's obligation. There had been a mistake made in the defendant's office, although no one would attach any blame to Mr. Devitt himself. But as he had not carried out his instructions the loss must fall on him. There must therefore be judgment for the plaintiffs for £473

THE NATIONAL MISSION OF THE CHURCH.

BISHOP OF VICTORIA ON THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning from the text "When Thy judgments are in the earth the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness" (Isaiah xxvi, 9), the Bishop of Victoria said:

We must try to think of Earth's happenings as they must appear to the Creator. Dr. A. W. Robinson relates that shortly after the beginning of the war three working men were conversing on the top of a motor omnibus in East London. One said: "I am sorry for Sir Edward Grey; he has done his best but failed to keep peace." A second replied: "I am not sorry for him—he did his duty." "I am sorry for the Kaiser; it is his fault," and he went on to use very forcible language about the Kaiser's deeds and his eventual destination. A third said: "I am not sorry for Sir Edward Grey nor the Kaiser, but I am sorry for Almighty God." If he spoke recently he uttered a great truth. No one feels the anguish of the war so much as the Creator, who finds it necessary to permit all this in order to make us learn righteousness. Such thoughts help us to realise that the present war and its attendant sufferings are God's judgments on the Earth.

They have brought matters to a crisis—a crisis means a Judgment Day. We are living, if not in the last Judgment Day, certainly in a judgment day. Our old valuations are being readjusted, principles are being revealed, and characters are becoming manifested. The crisis is bringing many things to light that we were anxious to hide away and forget—nothing more markedly than the existence of what the Bible calls sin. Most men seemed to think that sin was an exploded idea. If it ever had existed civilisation and culture, education and refinement had done away with it. Even the pulpits rarely mentioned Sin and Hell. But now God's judgments are in the World and they have revealed Sin in all its naked enormity; not in symbolic figure in some imaginary spiritual realm, but in actual fact on the Earth; not only in Armenia under Mohammedan fanaticism, but in France and Belgium under so-called Christian rule. The war has brought to its logical effect the same principle that is at work within ourselves. Mr. William Temple asks us to imagine some thoughtful and earnest-minded Hindu or Confucian—and there are many such—who has studied the sacred writings of many religions. He is impressed with the sublime ethical teaching of Christianity. He went to England (we will suppose) in the summer of 1914, expecting to find a country whose social and industrial life is shaped by the belief that we are all children of one father and all brothers, all loving each other as ourselves, are imitators of a Master who sacrificed Himself for others. Imagine the Oriental's amazement when he found class-hatred, capital against labour, women using violence to get what they considered their political rights from men, the rich consumed by an inordinate passion for pleasure, the poor condemned to live in wretched slums, the churches empty, the theatres and race-courses crowded. The Oriental would say "Christianity is a beautiful ideal but supplies no power for its realisation. And now a judgment day has dawned and things are somewhat changed. But they are not right yet. There has been very little national penitence. Drunkenness was at anything worse during the first year of the war than before; the example of the King and Lord Kitchener was not followed by the nation. Our legislators are so under the control of the Drink Trade that they seem unable, or unwilling, to really tackle it. Immorality is still rampant, and as for religion our churches may soon be shut up altogether without the majority of the people missing them. The Lord's Day is no longer a holy day, but a holiday. God's judgments are in the World, but the English have not yet learned righteousness, and yet we expect God to give us a speedy victory over the Germans because they are so wicked! No wonder our enemies say we are a nation of hypocrites. Our cause is righteous, our soldiers and sailors are heroes, but we are not fit to be entrusted with a decisive victory. It might make us more godless and self-indulgent than ever. We must learn righteousness before a loving God can remove His judgments."

The Church of England is now entering upon a National Mission throughout England and many of the Overseas Dominions. We must take our part in it here. What is it? It is not merely a parochial mission. Many of you are familiar with that. A celebrated mission preacher comes and holds a series of evangelistic services and the parishioners are urged to attend that they may save their souls. This mission will not aim at saving

your individual souls; it has a higher and a wider scope. It is the attempt of the whole Church to touch the conscience of the whole nation. Some of our individual souls are so shrivelled with love of money and worldly things that sometimes I wonder if they are worth saving. But the British nation has a glorious mission in the World. It must find its soul and return to its God. The Church must move the nation. I think we have allowed a very unworthy conception of the Church to prevail. It is not a sort of mutual improvement society for those who happen to like this sort of thing, or a select club to provide means of worship for the few who happen to feel the need for worshipping God. No; it is the Body of Christ. It exists, as He did, to touch men and do them good. He emptied Himself, denied Himself, was willing to be crucified so that He could save the World. So must the Church. Members of the Church are now called to lose themselves in order to save the Nation from its worst enemies. Just as many empty-headed youths have found their own souls by giving themselves up to fight for their country, so will members of the Church.

For such a mission clearly the first duty of the Church is repentance. We dare not tackle the nation for its national sins until we deal with our own sins. The mission is beginning with the Bishops and Priests and Deacons. We have awakened to the fact that we have been dumb dogs, too blind to see and too timid to attack much of the Nation's sin. Our hands have been tied by our association with the rich who paid pew-rents and big subscriptions. We have frittered away our time in wrangling about such things as vestments, ritual, postures and the like. Like the Pharisees of old, we have, as it were, tilted anise and cummin and neglected the weighty matters of saving the Nation. And what about you, communicants of the Church? You partake of the sacrament of the death of Christ for mankind. As you communicate in the benefits of His incarnation you are bound to communicate in His self-sacrifice for others. Do you realise this? What about you communicants? You have pledged yourselves to fight manfully under Christ's banner against sin, the world and the devil. Alas! some of you seem to have thought in the past that you need to do nothing but grumble at your fellow-communicants and criticise the officers of the Church. That must be a thing of the past. Every communicant must do his bit in order to save the nation and the world, and the first thing to be done is to repent of past sloth and difference. It is not a form of hope that you are called to follow. God's judgments are in the world appealing to the most thoughtful. His power can remove every mountain of difficulty. So the mission is rightly a mission of hope as well as of repentance. I ask you to be ready to do your part. Give a thoughtful reception to the appeals that will be made. Let the Church have the benefit of your presence as to how it can best touch the nation. Confessions will be summoned of church people. Do not leave them to the two or three ecclesiastically-minded laymen, but attend and speak your mind. You need not write to the public newspapers; you can write to the chaplains or to me if you cannot wait for the conferences. Above all, pray for the mission. The Church is open all day long; you can come in for ten minutes and pray silently. You can, perhaps, attend the week-day service of intercession or join some group of fellow Christians and claim the special promise to those who agree as touching what they will ask. This is a spiritual campaign which our Church has undertaken. We can only be successful if God's spirit is manifestly with her. Prayer will put us into touch with God, enable us to see the issues from His point of view, and empower us to make our Empire such that He can use, to fulfil its glorious destiny in the world till it becomes part of the Kingdom for our Lord and His Christ.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MACAO VOLUNTEERS.
The proposed visit to Macao on Friday, August 25th, has been unavoidably cancelled.NO. 4 COMPANY.
This Company will parade under the Sergeant-Major at Central Station, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday and Thursday, August 22nd and 24th. Uniform, rifles and helmets. The C.S.M. will attend all parades of both No. 3 and 4 Companies.LECTURE REHEARSERS' CLUB, 5.30 P.M.
Wednesday, August 23rd.—"Police First Aid in Street Accident."
Monday, August 28th.—"Duties of the Water Police and Land Police on the Water Front."BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.
Play for the Billiards Championship of the Police Reserve will commence on Monday (August 29th), at the Headquarters Club. Members wishing to play must enter their names in the Book placed on the Bar and pay a fee of 50 cents to the Box. The Book will be closed at 7 p.m., on Saturday, August 26th.HEADQUARTERS' CLUB.
The Club premises will be open to Ladies on Thursday, August 24th from 4.30 to 7 p.m.F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R).

WORTH CONSIDERATION.

You are possibly wedded to one brand of cigarettes. The point to consider—Are you getting value for money? War Economy is as essential here as at home and it is up to you to see that you do get real value for every cent you pay out.

"SCPTRE" Turkish Cigarettes, while not being cheap, are the best value you can possibly obtain in the Colony. They mark the top note of quality and cost \$4 for a sealed tin containing 100 Cigarettes. Further, they are absolutely BRITISH MADE.

Manufactured by—
WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.
London [Advt.]

[901]

THE TROUBLE IN CANTON.

LUNG REPORTED TO HAVE SUFFERED A REVERSE AT SHEK LUNG.

TRANSPORT WITH 300 OF LUNG'S TROOPS SUNK.

LANC'S FLAGSHIP IN A TIGHT CORNER.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CANTON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Lung is reported to have been defeated around Shek Lung and to have withdrawn his troops. The railway yesterday was said to have been repaired, and to have been broken again to-day. If Lung is driven back from here the railway will not be working for some long time.

Around Sam San there has been a lot of fighting for the last three days. Last night the *Kong Hui*, Lung's flagship, was firing from the river at the forts at Sam San. The duel went on for four hours. Towards midnight Shum moved about 500 men to this vicinity and they took up a position along the shore. While the *Kong Hui* was busy firing at the shore batteries a junk, with about 400 of Lung's men aboard, arrived on the scene. A lucky shot from Shum's battery hit this junk and most of the soldiers on board were drowned.

While the fight was proceeding the *Kong Hui* accidentally fired on the sinking junk and created a great commotion.

At daylight Shum's men came down to the shore and sank sampans and smaller boats full of stores and sand in order to block up the channel and imprison the *Kong Hui*, which is in the Tai Mi Channel. Here at low tide there is only about a foot of water. The *Kong Hui* is still imprisoned in the creek and there is not much prospect of her escaping unless she can land a force to hold Shum's men on shore.

The shore batteries are not firing on her because they do not want to damage her while there is a hope of capturing her.

FIRE AT FATI.

Last night there was a big fire at Fati. It started at 8 p.m. and went on until midnight, lighting up the whole river for miles around. The fire was started by Lung's soldiers, who found that this village obstructed their advance towards Shum's troops at Five Eye Bridge. Lung holds the whole river-front, and Shum's nearest force is at Fong Chuen.

MISSION HOUSES DAMAGED.

ANOTHER AMERICAN GUNBOAT ARRIVES.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CANTON, Sunday, noon.

From Sam San to Tung Lung, Shum has a large number of men and has been reinforced during the last few days, the latest recruits bringing with them a field gun. These men, together with Li's men on the hills behind, are making a determined effort to capture Macao Fort, where Lung at present has only one big gunboat and a few launches. There is continued firing hereabouts. Sam San is only a mile from Pak Ho Tung, where there are a dozen European houses and where many Europeans live. Lung is moving men in this direction also, and the opinion seems to be that there will be fighting here during the week-end.

MISSION HOUSES DAMAGED.

At Fati several of the mission houses have been badly hit and one has had a part of the verandah blown away. A shell landed in an upper room of an unoccupied house and blew the place to pieces.

ANOTHER AMERICAN GUNBOAT ARRIVES.

The *Florida*, another American gunboat, arrived on Saturday afternoon, and is at present anchored on the Fati side between the *Helena* and the Japanese gunboat, while the *Tampunga*, a smaller American gunboat, is lying off Shumien.

SHEK LUNG.

Reports continue to come in from Shek Lung, and Lung is said to be losing ground and to have been unable to hold the City. The railway was repaired but is again broken. The telegraph line is also broken, and although there was some talk last week of communication being restored so far nothing has been done.

NEWS FROM PEKING.

General Mo Yung-sing, commanding the Kwangsi troops in Canton, telegraphed to Peking, according to the Chinese papers in the city, reporting that he issued an order to his officers at the front to suspend hostilities on the 10th instant. The Central Government has commissioned General Niu Yung-chien to proceed to Canton to effect a settlement. General Niu left Peking for the south on the 12th instant. But it is expected that as General Lu Yung-tung has reported that he was hastening on his way to Canton, peace may be restored before the arrival of General Niu, who is, however, also authorized to persuade General Li Lieh-chun to leave Canton and go to Peking.

THE TROOPS AROUND CANTON.

AN IMPRESSION.

(By Our Special Representative.)

To anyone accustomed to properly equipped and properly drilled European troops the soldiers who are doing the present fighting around Canton seem a joke. Troops were moving from somewhere in the city in the direction of Wong Sha to-day and they were well worth watching. There must have been 500 and they had two men who seemed to be officers. One of these officers had as many as six stars on the shoulder straps of his tunic. The soldiers were in no sort of formation and were wandering aimlessly along the street, sometimes going into shops and sometimes sitting down at stalls by the way. They had arguments among themselves and with shopkeepers and by the amount of noise they made it looked as if they meant to start fighting in the streets. They were very well behaved, however, although it was quite evident that no one had much control over them. How they are supplied with ammunition it is difficult to imagine, as there were at least five different types of rifles represented in this band. Some had their ammunition in belts round their waists and some had one and some had two bandoliers of rifle ammunition slung across their shoulders. They were at least half an hour in passing one point at the junction of two streets where there was a stall which sold cold drinks. Very few of the soldiers that I saw on either side have decent headgear, but nearly all this company had caps of the same pattern; the few who had not caps had hats of the type that the ricksha coolies in Hong Kong wear. Many of them were barefooted and none had what would be called footgear in a European country.

That which strikes one most, however, about all the soldiers one sees is the amount of "junk" that they carry. Rifles slung across their backs and a bundle in either hand, bundles slung on their backs, two soldiers using a rifle as a bamboo pole to carry the luggage belonging to both of them, soldiers with rifle and bundles slung on their backs and an umbrella in one hand and a fan in the other are quite common. About half a dozen who brought up the rear of the company had no other article of clothing except a pair of trousers which were rolled up above the knees, unless the ammunition that they were carrying in two bandoliers one across each shoulder may be called clothing; but they were loaded with personal belongings. They seemed to be moving house, and to be making no mistake about leaving anything behind.

The shopkeepers and the pedestrians in the streets are very obviously afraid of the soldiers. Shutters are put up and doors closed when they come along and people looking on keep at a safe distance; thus, usually, when soldiers are making their way through the city or suburbs they get the streets to themselves. The two officers of this particular crowd wandered out and in among the soldiers and sat down at stalls with some of their men, who may have been non-commissioned officers, but who had no distinguishing marks of any kind to show that they were not of the rank and file. About five minutes after the last of the band had passed a solitary soldier with one of his feet bandaged up in a dirty rag and hauling along a starved looking chow dog appeared on the scene asking by what streets the main party had gone. He was the finishing touch. One felt inclined to laugh all the time the party was passing; but when this "Nimrod" appeared it was no longer possible to suppress one's mirth. There is no doubt that if these men are not paid regularly they will pay themselves, and that if they get out of hand they will be a grave danger to the city or to villages where they are quartered.

KWANGTUNG LOANS.

The following are loans of Kwangtung province recognized by the Central Government:—(1) \$1,500,000 from the Bank of Taiwan, (2) \$6,130,000 Military bonds, (3) \$2,700,000 from the Bank of China, and (4) \$123,000 from the Official Banks. The Central Government has issued a notice that with the exception of the above, no other loans concluded since the outbreak of trouble there will be recognized by the country.

ANARCHY IN KWANGTUNG.

BRIGANDS AND PIRATES COMMIT DEPREDACTIONS UNCHECKED.

POLICE AND SOLDIERS JOIN IN THE RAIDS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

Throughout the province, and particularly in the Delta, things are in a perpetual state of turmoil. Armed robberies by members of the "People's Army," roving bands of robbers, pirates, and even by soldiers who are sent from time to time to suppress this state of affairs, are quite common. It is a matter of daily occurrence to find junks robbed, and travellers who attempt to go from one place to another even by the main roads are stripped of all their belongings. No road in the whole province is safe, and mail carriers, as also messengers on Government service, share the same fate as ordinary wayfarers. The officials are unable to cope with the situation, and the robbers know very well that they are fairly safe from arrest at this time. Lately they have become so bold that shops and houses in the biggest villages are looted in broad daylight.

The officials are all afraid of each other, and the native Press is not allowed to allude to the real state of affairs. The result is that neither the provincial Government nor the Peking authorities know exactly what is going on, and, even if they did, they are so busy with rebellion that it is difficult to see what they could do. Appeal after appeal has been addressed to local officials, but has met with scant attention. The so-called police in many of the villages are just as bad as the brigands, and have been known to join them in some of the bigger attacks. The village elders and the merchants in every district have done their utmost to impress upon the Government that if this state of things is allowed to go unchecked it will mean financial ruin to the province, but up to the present the only soldiers sent to help have been those who were causing trouble in other places or of whom their officers were afraid. When a band of these gentry arrives things usually improve for a day or two until the newcomers have had time to find their way about; then the state of affairs becomes worse than ever.

There have been several small fights between the different bands of robbers, and the result of these fights is usually the wholesale looting and sometimes firing of any villages in the vicinity. Business throughout the province is paralysed, and many people have fled with no intention of returning.

Soldiers are to be met with everywhere and the moment they appear the people clear out. Very few of them are decently clothed, and even in one band there are never more than two or three with the same sort of equipment or rifles.

The Provincial Government at Canton has its hands full with the present Civil War that is raging and it will be a long time before the situation can be restored to a normal state. No wonder that the people in Canton are afraid of looting by the soldiers of the successful side. One of the reasons why Shum went to Wuchow a few days ago to meet Luk was to see if he could make arrangements to get money from him for his soldiers, who have not been paid now for three months. Shum has promised to pay up all arrears on the 25th inst., and if he is not able to do so we may expect developments.

SHAMEN NOTES.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SILK BUSINESS.

A small quantity of silk has been coming down by the West River boats during the last few days and some firms are doing a little business.

STUDY OF CHINESE.

In the British Chamber of Commerce hall the classes for the Study of Chinese are still going on and are being well attended.

VICE-CONSUL FOR FRANCE.

M. Pierre Crepin, the Vice-Consul for France, leaves to-day to take up a new post at Lung Chow in Kwang Si. He was very popular on the island and everyone is sorry to see him go. He is succeeded in Canton by M. C. Blanchet, who came from Yunnan.

HEAVY THUNDERSTORM.

Last night a heavy thunderstorm with wind and rain of typhoon force struck Canton. The sampan people suffered heavily, as the storm came on so quickly that they had not time to get to shelter. The *Helena* saved the occupants of several sampans which had capsized, but there must have been many of the boat population who lost their lives and property. The *Helena* had her searchlights working for a long time in an endeavour to help any boats in trouble.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CANTON HOSPITAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Owing to the serious fighting that has been going on around Canton during the past several weeks, large numbers of desperately wounded soldiers and non-combatants, men, women, and children, have been brought to this Hospital by the Red Cross Societies. There has been a steady stream of them day and night, and they are still coming in. Because of the stagnation of business in Canton, cases of attempted suicide are being brought to the Hospital also. The Hospital is now about full of desperately wounded, many doing well, under treatment, though shot through all parts of the body. All that are brought in will be cared for, as fortunately the Hospital premises are extensive and elastic. The patients are very grateful, as they know that they would certainly die were they not received here.

To provide staff, equipment, surgical and medical supplies and food and other heavy expenses necessary to care for all of these emergency patients, as well as the ordinary sick cases, requires considerable money. We are therefore making an appeal for sufficient funds for the purpose. Will you kindly open a subscription list, acknowledging these donations and others as they come to hand? All contributions, large as well as small, will be gratefully accepted.

Previously acknowledged:
(general subscriptions) £1,550.00
SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND:
The Tung Wah Hospital, per Mr. Lau Chu Pak £500.00
The Confucian Society, per Mr. Lau Chu Pak 200.00
N. J. Stubb, Esq. 200.00
Sir Robert Ho Tung, per Mr. Stubb 500.00
Air. Ho Wing per Mr. Stubb 200.00
Ellis Kadoorie, Esq. 200.00
Total £3,550.00

Some of the Hospital buildings, now about 30 years old, weakened by the flood last year, require strengthening and renewing to withstand the strain now being put upon them. This must be done immediately. The prospects in Canton seem to indicate that the fighting will continue for some time, with the result that many more combatants and non-combatants, chiefly of the poorer classes, will depend upon the Canton Hospital to care for them. Faithfully yours,
W. GRAHAM REYNOLDS,
Chairman of the Managing Board.

W. A. SHERA,
Hon. Treasurer.
J. O. THOMSON, M.D., C.M.,
Chairman of the Staff.
Canton Hospital, August 16th, 1916.
[We shall be pleased to acknowledge and to forward any donations which may be sent to us.—Ed.]

LOCAL SPORT.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. MEN'S DOUBLES.

A start was made on Saturday with the Men's Doubles tournament in connection with the Hongkong C.C., when M. Maas and L. N. Murphy (over 15-9) defeated H. E. Maric and C. F. Malby (over 15-6), 7-9, 6-4, 6-1. The winners will now have to meet O. Rittor and G. Sewell (scratch) in the second round.

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

KOWLOON B. TAIKOO.

This match was played on the Kowloon Bowling Green Club's green on Saturday and resulted in a win for Kowloon by thirteen points. In the earlier stages of the game it looked as though Taikoo would again carry off the honours, but after being 0 to 12 in favour of Ferguson at the 6th end, Harvey recovered sufficiently to be only one point down at the end of the game. Russell, after being 8 to 16 at the 10th head finished up 23 all with Ferguson. Harvey left a ring in doubt as to the result on his 13th, as he kept ahead of Scott right through the game, finally winning by 23 points to 14. This gives Kowloon 2 points lead of Taikoo in the League, but if Taikoo win the return match, which is to be played at Taikoo on September 2nd, a final match will have to be played on a neutral green. Scores:—

KOWLOON.	TAIKOO.
Rink 1.	Rink 1.
1.—Guy.	1.—Bateman.
2.—Parkes.	2.—Weir.
3.—M'Inroy.	3.—Drummond.
4.—Russell.	4.—Hamilton.
(skip)—23	(skip)—23
Rink 2.	Rink 2.
1.—Cooper.	1.—Wallace.
2.—Kinross.	2.—McLaughlan.
3.—Edwards.	3.—Wotherspoon.
4.—Haxton.	4.—Scott.
(skip)—28	(skip)—14
Rink 3.	Rink 3.
1.—Atkinson.	1.—Dinner.
2.—Gray.	2.—McCubbin.
3.—Gow.	3.—Prowse.
4.—Harvey.	4.—Ferguson.
(skip)—17	(skip)—15
Total...68	Total...55

BILLIARDS.

At the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, on Saturday evening, before a large attendance, Messrs. Gray and Pitt contested a game of 700 up, the latter conceding his opponent 200. During the greater part of the game Gray seemed to hold his opponent well in hand, but in the final hundred Pitt compiled a splendid break of 74, and the game became quite exciting, it being either player's game up to the close. However, Pitt won a well-contested match by some eight points, and a silver cup presented the loser receiving a similar trophy. At the conclusion of the game, Mr. Charles Bond made a few remarks, and called upon those present for a "silver shower" for the benefit of the Tobacco Fund, the sum of \$35 being forthcoming.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PARCELS

for the Expeditionary Forces in

FRANCE, MESOPOTAMIA, SALONICA, EGYPT, AFRICA, THE NORTH SEA AND PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN GERMANY.

FOOD DELICACIES, SMOKING REQUISITES, AND CAMP COMFORTS.

"ACTIVE SERVICE" PARCELS.

These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners-of-War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities:

MAGGI'S CONSOMME. SOUP SQUARES. COFFEE AND MILK. PLAIN CHOCOLATE. CIGARETTES. TOBACCO. STRAWBERRY JAM. POTTED MEATS. PURE RICH CREAM. TOFFEE AND SWEETS. BISCUITS. TEA. BRIAR PIPES. SARDINES. ETC., ETC., ETC.

These Parcels can be varied in dozens of different ways.

PACKED AND POSTED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE WAR AREA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE FINEST HOUSEHOLD STORE IN THE EAST.

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL.

IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agents, Phone 1637.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

IS THIS YOUR SMOKE?



IT'S THE BEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

BY British Export Firm, EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for an Outpost. Previous experience necessary. Apply—

Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 21st August, 1916. [1023]

WANTED.

About end of September.

A LADY to take sole charge of infant on voyage to England. Apply—

Box No. 21, Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 21st August, 1916. [1024]

PEAK CLUB.

A

CINEMATOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENT

will be given at 8.15 P.M. on THURSDAY, 24th August.

(Weather Permitting) on the lower Tennis Lawn.

"UNTOLD STORIES OF THE WAR"

A Lecture (with Photographs) will be given by Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S.

Commencing at 8.30 P.M. on SATURDAY, 26th August.

Tickets for both nights can be obtained from the No. 1 Box at the Club (2s each).

A portion of the proceeds will be given to War Charities.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE. Hongkong, 21st August, 1916. [1025]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CANTON

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the payment of the Coupons of the CHINESE GOVERNMENT OF INTERNAL LOAN BONDS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS will be made by us at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, while our Canton Office is temporarily closed.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916. [1025]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD. (粵漢鐵路有限公司) has mortgaged its land and all buildings thereon at WONG SHAI (黃沙) in the suburb of Canton to THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD., as security against loan signed on August 2nd, 1916.

Any mortgage or security previously established, Chinese or non-Chinese, on the present mortgage should be announced at an early date.

All claims shall be null and void unless notified in due course of time; and THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD., will take the whole property as its perfect mortgage.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (Shanghai).

THE YUEH-HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD. [1025]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1916, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1916, to MONDAY, 28th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1020]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of CHAS. J. GAYNE & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 22nd August, 1916, commencing at 2.30 P.M., on their Premises, Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road,

FITTINGS AND FURNITURE, comprising:—

Show Cases by Sage, London. Counter Cases by Sage, London. Plate Glass Window Fittings. Double Dial Show Clock. Diamond Scale. Desks; Filing Cabinets; Watchmakers' Work Desks; Watchmakers and Jewellers' Tools and Repair Material; Remington Typewriters No. 10.

Also:—

Sundry Lots. Large Jewellers' Safe, by Chubb, London.

And, &c. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On View from 10th August. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 17th August, 1916. [1023]

WANTED AT ONCE.

ONE or TWO LARGE HOUSES at lower hill districts nearby Botanical Garden preferred.

Apply to—

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD. Hongkong, 16th August, 1916. [1014]

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building. Apply—

THORESEN & Co. Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [369]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy. Overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent. For rent on other particulars apply to—

"H." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 20th July, 1916. [340]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street). Apply to—

WILKINSON & GRIST. 691

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING. For particulars, etc., apply—

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. 665

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [618]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road. Apply—

M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings [600]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Observatory Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road. [611]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [622]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators, BRUTEL, BROCKELMANN & Co. [672]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor. THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc.

No. 14, SHAMSHU, CANTON, from 1st June to present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [416]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. 32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Building, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings [1006]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. No. 12, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

"ROSEBATH," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon. No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.

4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK. KELLET CREST, 65, PEAK. "GLENSHIRE," No. 141, Plantation Road, PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon. No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street. No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK. Unfurnished. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 1st Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [35]

INTIMATION

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 21st AUGUST, 1916.

WHAT FORMS A NATION?

What is a nation? At the present time when there is so much talk about reconstituting Europe on the basis of nationality, when Russia can promise a measure of independence to Poland, and Germany can hypocritically refer to national rights in Belgium, the question is an extremely pertinent one. In popular estimation difference of nationality depends upon difference of language, an idea which has led some countries to conclude that they had only to enforce their language on an annexed country to change the nationality of its people. We thus find Germany obliging the Poles to speak German, and the Japanese forcing the Koreans to speak Japanese. A common language may under favourable conditions help to a closer understanding, but the idea that language and ethnology have any connection is absolutely rejected by all philologists, one of whom, Dr. Saxce, puts the matter very acutely when he says that the modern theory of nationalities—so far, at least, as it is based on the existence of a common language—is but the cry of "political intriguers." There is no innate connection between language and race. The British are not British because they speak English; they are British because the different tribes founding the race have gradually been amalgamated till now all distinction is lost. It is true that of late years there has been a considerable sentimental revival in nationality, so much so that not to have been born in Scotland, Wales or Ireland threatened at one time to become a disgrace, and ignorance of any dialect a serious bar to advancement. This, however, may be taken as a minor and passing phase. The British are practically one nation, whether they speak English, Welsh, the so-called Scotch or Gaelic. Of course, the mixture is not a perfect one. It is questionable, indeed, whether any race can be called physiologically pure, while it may strongly be

suspected that if that point of purity were reached the race would at once begin to deteriorate. It is by the power of being able to form new combinations physiologically that a nation is kept alive. In the case of Ireland the conditions have not been the same as in the rest of the United Kingdom. Just as in Great Britain itself the extreme edges show less signs of admixture than the centre, so Ireland, separated from the main island by a stretch of sea, shows the least signs of admixture and the greatest prevalence of a predominant type. Yet, although, with the exception of the Province of Ulster, Ireland retains a certain degree of physiological purity, separating it from the race on the mainland, it has adopted English as the national language, and this in spite of efforts to revive old Irish efforts bound to fail if only by reason of the fact that it was always regarded as a living language, the written form corresponding to its pronunciation in a higher degree than English. However this may be, it may be said that in the United Kingdom there are only two living languages, English and Welsh, the tribes which show the least admixture speaking the national tongue, although on the race language principle they might be expected to have maintained their own languages. The idea that unity of race is to be found in unity of language is a modern one. Frobenius the Great, as is well-known, thought French the only language worth speaking, and hardly understood the language of his own country, so far removed was he from the idea of impressing German "Kultur" on the world. Grimm, the founder of German scientific philology, once advised his countrymen to abandon their own language in favour of English, he, also, being quite oblivious of any connection between race and language. If diversity of language does not necessarily mean diversity of race, still less does community of language mean community of race. On the other side of the Atlantic we see a race in the making which, although originally founded on the same stock, has few traits in common with its English originators. As regards national feeling, no country ranks higher than the United States, and community of language with England does not at all affect the fact that the American citizen has his own racial position, as removed from the English as the English are removed from the Germans. If, indeed, nations are to be distinguished by language, then the dream of a universal language can never be realised. Yet we see nations in the making in all parts of the world speaking the English tongue. What, then, forms a nation? The answer would seem to be a natural boundary. In Switzerland we see two languages spoken, as in England, but the natural boundaries of Switzerland make the Swiss a nation as much as the natural boundaries of Great Britain make the British a nation. It is by natural boundaries that the statesmen called upon to reconstitute the map of Europe on the conclusion of the war must be guided.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

A Proclamation issued by H.E. the Governor revokes the military Stores (Prohibition of Export) Proclamations, 1915 and 1916.

H.M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to an Ordinance to provide for the punishment of incest.

Mr. A. F. Churchill has been appointed to act as Director of Public Works during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

An Order by the Governor-in-Council enacts that no person shall import any foodstuffs, other than potatoes, from Macao, either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Thomas Dallin has been appointed to act as Government auditor during the absence on leave of Mr. H. R. Phelps. Mr. Dallin has recently returned to the Colony from Home, where he has been acting as one of the Adjutants of the Essex Regiment.

The *Matin* reports that a young lady, Mlle. Tchong, of Canton, has passed her examination before the French Faculty in Law. She is twenty-four, and took part in the Chinese Revolution of 1911. She is the first Chinese subject to appear before the French Faculty.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the registration of nine trade mark owned by Edward Deetjen, Bremen, Germany, has expired and that they will be removed from the Hongkong Register of Trade Marks on September 15th, unless the prescribed fee for renewal of registration is paid before that date.

At the Peak Club next Thursday evening a cinematograph entertainment will be given on the lower tennis court (weather permitting), and on Saturday evening Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., will deliver a lecture on "Untold Stories of the War." A portion of the proceeds of both entertainments will be devoted to War Charities.

Telegraphic instructions have been received from the San Francisco office of the China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd., for the s.s. *China* to omit call at Nagasaki on her outward trip, owing to an outbreak of cholera at that port. In these circumstances the *China* may be expected to arrive in Hongkong one day ahead of her scheduled time.

At the Organ Recital which is to be given at St. John's Cathedral, by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., at 8.15 to-night, the programme will be as follows:—Imperial March, E. Elgar; (a) The Question, (b) The Answer, W. Wolfenden; Solo, "O Love Divine" (Handel); Mrs. W. J. Hill; Finale (Pathetic Symphony), Tchaikovsky; Hymn 21; Andante (Violin Concerto), Mendelssohn; Solo, "Tears" (A. Somervell); Mrs. W. J. Hill; Tocatta, Widor. During the singing of the Hymn, a collection will be made in aid of the Navy League War Memorial Fund.

TIGER ON BOWEN ROAD.

A FULL-GROWN SPECIMEN.

The Hongkong police have received a report to the effect that a full-grown tiger was seen on Bowen Road at 5 p.m. on Friday. The tiger was seen by an Indian constable near the Magazine Nullah, east of the Military Hospital, and he reported the discovery to headquarters. The Indian constable was closely examined as to what he saw, but he said that he had seen so many tigers in India that he could not have made a mistake. The suggestion was made that perhaps the animal seen was a big dog, but the Indian was sure that what he saw was a tiger, and that it was a full-grown specimen.

Subsequent investigations at the place where the constable claimed he saw the tiger also resulted in the finding of pugs which must have been caused by a tiger, or some such other animal. The pugs were clearly defined, and there were other indications which went to support the Indian constable's story.

The police have no doubt of the presence of a tiger on the island, and in the Peak district, and are of the opinion that the animal, being hungry, has swam over from the mainland in search of food, in the same manner as did the tiger which caused such a sensation in the Peak district two summers ago.

OVERCROWDING IN HONGKONG.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED AT SANITARY BOARD.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio will ask the following important questions:—

(i.)—What steps are being taken by the Government to prevent crowding in the Chinese quarters of the City?

(ii.)—Is the water supply constant in the Chinese quarters? If not, will the Government attend to this in order to prevent the storage system, having regard to the fact that the latter is conducive to the contamination of the water supply?

(iii.)—How many cases of cholera have been reported within the last week of these cases?

(a.)—How many were imported?

(b.)—How many were local?

(iv.)—Are there any suspicions that the acute gastro-enteritis causing the two deaths on the 8th and 15th ult. were caused by the cholera vibrio?

(v.)—What steps does the Government intend to take in the unhappy event of there being an epidemic of Cholera in this Colony?

Mr. E. B. L. Bowley pursuant to notice will move—

"That a notice should be issued by the Board to householders warning them of the risk of infection arising from the practice of allowing Chinese who are not in the householders' employ to sleep in the servants' quarters, and pointing out that all such persons may be arrested without warrant and handed over to the Police under the Servants' Quarters Ordinance, 1913."

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

INFLATED.

A Chinese who had 20 coils of prepared opium hidden between his trousers and his stomach was fined \$2,000 on Saturday morning. A Chinese constable who made the arrest thought the defendant looked too stout for his size and took him to the station to be searched.

MISSING JEWELS.

Eighty pearls, worth \$7,000, and a diamond ring, valued at \$4,000, are the articles alleged to have been stolen by a Chinese as bailor from a Chinese lady.

The case was mentioned in Court on Saturday, and an adjournment was granted until Thursday, bail being fixed at \$5,000. Mr. Goldring is defending.

COCAINE.

Cocaine worth \$500 was found concealed in the clothing of the Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Kam Sang*, Mr. Thornburn. It is alleged that the mess boy put the drug there.

At the Police Court on Saturday the Chief Engineer said he made the discovery himself when he was changing his clothes preparatory to going ashore.

The hearing will be continued on Monday.

BURGLARY AT KOWLOON.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. T. A. Hazland with committing a burglary, with another man, at 60, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Sergeant Wills said that the other man had not been found. It appeared that defendant and the other man went to the house, which was occupied by some refugees from the country, walked in by way of the front door and stole every article of clothing they could lay their hands on. They stole altogether 19 pieces of clothing and then coolly walked out by the back door. When the two thieves were walking down Jordan Street they met an Indian constable, who required to know where they had obtained the bundle of clothing. One man ran off, but defendant was arrested. Defendant struggled and damaged the constable's clothing.

A previous conviction for a similar offence was proved, and his Worship sentenced defendant to three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

THE SIMPLE COOLIE.

\$450 FOR A BUNDLE OF PAPER.

The Hongkong police have received a report which goes to show how easily a shop coolie can be hoodwinked by a clever rogue. This particular Simplicitus, who is employed at 69, Bonham Strand, was sent with \$600 with which to pay an account at a shop in Connaught Road. On the way he was stopped by a Chinese of highly respectable appearance. This person had evidently overheard the instructions given to the shop coolie and he was out to make money easily. He told the coolie that he had \$4,000 he wanted changing and asked him if he would kindly do him the favour of cashing it. The coolie agreed, but the man said he must have a security, and the coolie handed over \$450 of his master's money before accepting the bundle of notes for \$4,000. On arriving at the money-changer's the coolie opened the precious bundle to find that it contained only brown paper.

When he returned to the place where the little transaction had been fixed up the confidential one had gone, and he has not been seen since.

ENEMY TRADING.

ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS.

It is notified in the *Gazette*, in connection with the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, that under the Trading with Enemy Proclamations of 25th June, and 10th November, 1915, all Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy apply to all persons or bodies of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, and consequently it is an offence to trade with any person or body of persons of enemy nationality, resident or carrying on business in Persia, Morocco or Portuguese East Africa, even though such person or body of persons is not included by name in the list, and the omission of the name of any such person or body of persons from such list is not an authority or licence to trade with such person or body of persons.

Where a firm named in the list has more than one branch in the same country, all branches in that country are held to be included in the list, even in cases where no address, or of several addresses one only, is specifically mentioned.

THE WAR.

ALLIES' SUCCESS ON WESTERN FRONT.

MASTERY OF THIEPVAL RIDGE.

RUSSIANS BREAK ENEMY FRONT ON STOKHOD.

SERBIANS DRIVE BACK BULGARIANS.

FLIGHTS OF BRITISH ZEPPELINS.

SUPERIOR TO THE GERMAN AIRSHIP.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH LINE AGAIN ADVANCED.

LONDON, August 19th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué* states:—Our line has been advanced from Highwood to a junction with the French over a frontage of two miles with a depth of 200 to 600 yards.

We also advanced over a front of half a mile between Oviliers and Thiepval.

CAPTURE OF THIEPVAL RIDGE.

LONDON, August 20th.

A *communiqué* states:—The British captured the ridge south-east of Thiepval, and have advanced their line half-way to Guichy and to the edge of Guillemont.

They captured 750 prisoners.

SUCCESS MAINTAINED.

Last night's success was maintained in spite of the most determined counter-attacks, except at the extreme right, where the enemy regained a little ground.

We hold the western outskirts of Guillemont, and the line from Guillemont northwards to midway between Delville Wood and the Guichy orchards, north of Longueval.

Between Highwood and the Albert-Bapaume road we captured some hundred yards of a trench.

We advanced 200 yards east of the Moquet farm, and captured several hundred prisoners.

BRITISH GAINS.

LONDON, August 20th.

The text of General Haig's report is as follows:—Yesterday's operations at various points from Thiepval to our extreme right, south of Guillemont, a distance of 16 miles, were most successful.

We captured the Ridge south-east and overlooking Thiepval and the northern slopes of the high ground north of Pozieres, which command an extensive view eastward and north-eastwards.

We hold the western edge of Highwood and the enemy trenches extending for half a mile west of the wood.

We advanced our line halfway to Guichy and the edge of Guillemont, where we hold the outskirts, including the railway station and the quarry, which are of considerable military importance.

Up till four in the afternoon we counted 750 prisoners. These include 16 officers.

We further advanced to-day north-east of Pozieres and 300 yards on both sides of the Pozieres-Bapaume road.

The enemy artillery bombarded our positions, but there were no hostile infantry attacks.

The enemy also shelled the vicinity of Vieux-Strat, Ypres, and Hill 60.

WEEK-END FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 19th.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Headquarters in France reports as follows:—The week-end fighting developed into one of the most important and most successful battles of the western offensive.

Besides satisfactorily progressing towards the complete mastery of the Ridge, we captured 1,000 prisoners, many machine-guns, and much material.

Several formidable strong points were destroyed and the way prepared for further progress.

We were most successful in the neighbourhood of the Leipzig Redoubt and Martinpuich.

The enemy's morale has been badly shaken under the incessant terrific punishment.

A whole squad of Saxons deserted, being unable to face the music.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, August 19th.

A French *communiqué* states:—The enemy during the night delivered violent counter-attacks against the positions captured recently in the region north of Maurepas to Clerf, which we smashed by machine-gun fire and energetic counter-offensives, the enemy gaining only a small piece of trench.

The Germans twice attacked north-east of the Avocourt redoubt and Hill 304, but were forced back at every point.

Obstinate fighting continues on the right bank of the Meuse.

FRENCH HOLD FLEURY.

The whole of Fleury is now in our possession, after desperate fighting, and despite violent counter-attacks, in which the enemy suffered bloody losses.

PARIS, August 20th.

A *communiqué* states:—North of the Somme, apart from an isolated operation in which we ejected Germans from a trench, in which they had gained a footing last night, north of Maurepas, the day has been quiet.

Our troops have actively consolidated the conquered ground.

Bad weather has interfered with our artillery.

There was a sharp artillery duel on the right of the Meuse.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, August 18th.

The enemy in Galicia is apparently firmly holding wings sixty miles apart.

An Austrian *communiqué* speaks of violent assaults by masses of Russians for twelve hours continuously against General Boehm-Ermoli on the northern wing. It admits that the Austrian trenches have been penetrated at various points, but only temporarily.

General Sakharoff is in this region fighting only three miles ahead on the ground he won before the retirement of General von Bothmer.

Further south the position at the Halicz bridgehead is also unchanged. Here the enemy is desperately striving to hold the bridgehead on the Dniester.

ENEMY ACTIVE IN VOLHYNIA.

PETROGRAD, August 19th.

A *communiqué* states:—The enemy were active in Volhynia, East of Brody, and south of the Pripiet, but they were everywhere repulsed.

The Russians, in the neighbourhood of Tshirvishchie, on the Stokhod, broke the enemy's front, and captured the village of Toboly, capturing 230 prisoners.

CAUCASUS.

The enemy assumed the offensive at Kribaba, where the Russians advanced guards fell back somewhat.

There was heavy fighting in the direction of Diarbekr.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIES HOLD UP BULGARIANS AND GERMANS.

PARIS, August 19th.

A Salonika telegram states that an enemy attack was held up by the Allies three miles from Florina.

The Bulgarians and the Germans attacked the village of Dolzeli, which has changed hands several times.

An intense artillery duel is progressing.

ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

An official *communiqué* states:—The Bulgarians attacked along the Serbian front.

The Serbians counter-attacked, driving back the enemy to their original positions.

There were enormous enemy losses.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGIAN ADVANCE IN EAST AFRICA.

350 MILES OF GERMAN TERRITORY PENETRATED.

HAVER, August 18th.

A *communiqué* states that the first fortnight in August marked a fresh advance by the Belgians on the whole front in East Africa. Molitor's brigade, starting from Lutobo, in Uganda, at the end of April, has now penetrated 350 miles into German territory, defeated the enemy in five actions and occupied St. Michael on August 12th, establishing contact with Sir J. Crowe's British force from Mwanza.

Olsen's brigade, operating on the Tanganyika, occupied Kigoma and Ujiji on July 29th, and subsequently 60 miles of German railway from Kigoma to Rutshazi. The booty includes two of the *Königsberg's* guns.

EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

END IN SIGHT.

PRETORIA, August 20th.

General Botha, in a *communiqué*, states:—Things in East Africa are going as well as possible. If we continue to assist General Smuts to the utmost he will be completely successful. The end of the campaign is in sight.

General Botha bestows a tribute upon the enthusiasm and heartiest co-operation of the forces from the Union in India, Europe and elsewhere in overcoming stupendous difficulties and hardships.

He appeals to the Union to maintain an adequate flow of recruits to enable General Smuts to crush the enemy swiftly and decisively, so that South African troops will be free to assist their gallant comrades in Europe.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AEROPLANE ATTACK.

LONDON, August 19th.

An official *communiqué* states:—Naval aeroplanes dropped 48 bombs on ammunition dumps at Lichtervaelde. Large fires ensued.

All the machines returned safely.

BRITISH ZEPPELINS.

LONDON, August 20th.

The first mention of British Zeppelins is contained in articles in the newspapers describing their flights as great, marvelously rigid and the speediest. Neutral skippers who are constantly seeing German Zeppelins consider that the British are superior, better handled and less cumbersome.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS.

LONDON, August 20th.

Additional Defence of the Realm regulations prohibit the use of petrol for char-a-banc excursions; the holding of fairs likely to impede the production and transport of war material; cab whistling, which is likely to disturb the wounded in hospitals; the entry into Ireland of Aliens or Britishers who have arrived since the 1st March from overseas; also to empower officials to demand information from traders regarding their stocks with a view to preventing "corners."

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE WAR.

LONDON, August 20th.

Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Ulster, said he was satisfied with the way things were going. He felt for the first time in three years that the nippers were gripping, and that they would soon hear the crack, when they would be able to extract the kernel. The vigour of our demands would be proportionate to the undertone of sacrifices made by Great Britain. We must have a complete and undisturbed victory that would be a warning to kings and their counsellors of the reckoning that would be demanded by the civilised nations for their outrages. Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said, "Let us have done with war now and forever."

MILITARY AUTHORITIES SATISFIED.

LONDON, August 19th.

Lord Derby, speaking at Stockport, said that the war was going in our favour, and that the Military Authorities were absolutely satisfied with the progress made.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN COMMISSION.

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL'S STRICTURES.

LONDON, August 18th.

The *British Medical Journal* states that it received a letter from the late Sir Victor Horsley on July 25th, intended to prevent the case of the responsible medical officers in Mesopotamia being prejudiced by the report of the Vincent Commission, to show that the failure of the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia was due to defective transport, and that the failure was bound up with the question of unsatisfactory financial relations between the finance department of the Raj and the medical service. The *Journal* severely criticises the appointment of Commissioners not possessing medical knowledge.

It bestows a high tribute upon the services of the officials in Mesopotamia, despite the deficiencies, which were due, in Sir Victor Horsley's opinion, to "financial terrorism in times of peace."

ROYAL INVESTITURE.

LONDON, August 19th.

An Investiture was held at Buckingham Palace, when Major-General G. F. Goring was decorated with the Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

MILITARY HONOURS.

LONDON, August 19th.

The *Gazette* announces the award of the following honours:—

K.C.M.G.—Colonel C. H. Bridge.

C.M.G.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Stack.

C.B. Colonel Wilfrid Malletson.

Colonel J. C. Rimington, Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Clery and Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge.

D.S.O.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Chatterton, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Cook, Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Darley, Major P. R. Chambers, Major A. C. Ogg, Major H. W. Tobin, Captain G. W. Cochran, Captain J. C. Macrae, Captain L. G. Williams.

Military Crosses.—Captain J. A. Cruickshank, Captain H. A. Goldsmith, Captain G. B. Walker.

THE CHENG CHIA TUNG INCIDENT.

LOCAL SETTLEMENT LIKELY.

PEKING, August 19th.

The Cheng Chia Tung incident is being investigated. It appears probable that it will be settled locally and that it will not develop seriously.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT ILL.

LONDON, August 20th.

Sir Horace Plunkett is seriously ill. It is uncertain whether he will be able to participate in the opening of the Industrial Commission.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JUTE CARGO BURNED.

LONDON, August 19th.

Four thousand bales of jute from the steamer *Langholm* were burned at Cadiz.

"NOTORIOUS RENEGADE."

H. S. CHAMBERLAIN BECOMES A GERMAN.

AMSTERDAM, August 18th.

The notorious renegade, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, has become a German.

[Houston Stewart Chamberlain was born at Southsea on September 9th, 1855, being a son of the late Rear-Admiral William Charles Chamberlain. He married in 1908 Eva Wagner, the eldest daughter of the poet and composer, Richard Wagner. He studied Natural Sciences at the University of Geneva from 1879 to 1881, and later moved to Dresden and studied music, philosophy and history. From 1889 to 1908 he lived in Vienna, since when he has resided at Bayreuth, in Bavaria. He has been a prolific writer.]

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN BYTHELL.

LONDON, August 20th.

The death is announced of Mr. John Bythell, formerly Chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

ON TRIAL AT HONGKONG.

A second officer named Adolph Christianson, of the s.s. *Teon*, was charged at the Hongkong Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Wood, with uttering three Navy bills of exchange of the United States of America for \$100 gold, knowing them to be forged.

The Crown Solicitor was unable to be present and a remand was applied for.

Detective Inspector M. O'Sullivan said he had received the papers from the Crown Solicitor only a few minutes previously. As far as he knew, the bills were stolen in Shanghai and were cashed on February 14th at a money-changer's shop opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

The officer proceeded to hand up the papers to the Magistrate, but Mr. Dennis, of Messrs. Denny & Bowley, who defends, objected to his worship perusing the documents.

Inspector O'Sullivan said the original bills were at present at the United States Consulate, but he produced photographs of each bill. They were each made out to Mr. J. W. Oats and the endorsement "J. W. Oats" on the reverse side was alleged to be a forgery. The name "S. Greenfield" also appeared below the alleged forged signature on each bill.

The date of the communication from Shanghai was June 28th, 1910, and this was received in Hongkong on July 6th. A warrant was then taken out, and defendant arrested on board the s.s. *Teon*, a boat which ran to and from Manila.

He then denied the charge.

Regarding bail, Mr. Dennis said forgery was a serious offence. The proceedings had apparently been issued from somewhere else and he (Mr. Dennis) certainly thought defendant should be allowed bail. He had been the second officer on board the s.s. *Teon* since March and he denied that he had ever seen these bills. He had a wife and family in Manila. It was very hard for him. The ship only came in at 4.30 in the afternoon and he was arrested without having had a chance of communicating with his friends. The case as far as he (Mr. Dennis) could see would require a number of adjournments. At present it was very difficult for anyone to get out of the Colony and bail should therefore be allowed.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that Mr. Orme, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, had suggested bail at \$5,000. If defendant joined his ship it would be an easy thing for him to get to Manila. He was identified by Mr. Greenfield as the man who had cashed the bills.

Mr. Dennis added that defendant was a member of the Coast Officers' Guild and would probably be able to put up a bail of from \$500 to \$1,000.

Mr. Wood decided to remand defendant in custody until Monday, when he will consider the question of bail and hear any friends brought forward on behalf of accused.

The hearing was adjourned.

CROWN COLONIES AND CONSORTION.

MILITARY SERVICE ACTS NOT TO BE ENFORCED AT PRESENT.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong the following circular, which has been addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to H.E. the Governor, on the subject of the Military Service Act, in its relation to Britons resident in British Colonies and Protectorates:

Downing Street, 13th July, 1916.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you that, the question having been raised whether British subjects ordinarily resident in Great Britain but at present living abroad should return to this country to enlist, the Army Council have requested that it may be made known as widely as possible that they do not intend at present that the provisions of the Military Service Acts should be enforced in respect of persons liable to service under these Acts who are at present residing in British Colonies and Protectorates.

The Army Council state that, while every endeavour will be made to utilize the services of such persons, should they return, they must do so at their own risk and expense. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant.

(Sd.) A. BONAR LAW.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

CHANCELLOR INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT.

Sir Charles Eliot, Chancellor of Hongkong University, during his visit to Peking, interviewed the President, who intimated his willingness to continue the yearly grant to the University of \$2,000 which was given by the late President as well as the scholarship known as the "President's Prize." It is understood that President Li will also recommend for the favourable consideration of the Minister of Education a proposal for the establishment of a set of scholarships for students in the Metropolitan prefecture on the line of those already granted by some of the provinces, including Yunnan, Hupoh and Chihli. Each of these provinces has a certain number of students at the Hongkong University, who have won scholarships offered by the province.

WITH THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF AT THE WESTERN FRONT.

LECTURE TO BE GIVEN AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

"Ten months on Active Service" will be described in an illustrated lantern lecture to be given in the Ball Room at Government House next Friday evening by Mr. Frederic Coleman, F.R.G.S., who joined General French's Headquarters at Le Cateau the day before the Battle of Mons, in August, 1914, as a member of the Royal Automobile Club Corps of twenty-five gentlemen who volunteered their services, and their motor-cars to drive the General Staff at the front. He saw the severe early fighting and the whole of the retreat to Paris, at times driving such officers as General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., D.S.O., Major-General J. A. J. Haldane, C.B., D.S.O., Lieut. General Henry Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., and various Officers of General French's Staff. At the Battle of Guisard he joined Major-General H. B. de Lisle, C.B., D.S.O., at that time commanding the 2nd Cavalry Brigade. He remained attached to the 2nd Cavalry Brigade Headquarters to the end of the retreat, and accompanied them, at the point of the advance across the Aisne, which they were the first to cross. In November, with General de Lisle, he joined the Headquarters of the 1st Cavalry Division, experiencing stirring times at Metz, Ploegsteert and Messines, along the Lys, and then in front of Ypres, when the command to which he was attached was for three periods in the trenches—the last time being badly gassed. Mr. Coleman's car was hit by shell-fire on six different occasions, and he was once wounded.

Mr. Coleman also witnessed the preparations directed against the German offensive, which culminated in the attack at Verdun. He is, therefore, in the position of being able, graphically and authoritatively, to refer to the present and future possibilities of the stupendous struggle on the Western Front—the deciding theatre of the war.

Mr. Coleman, who is an American, brought to his work more than ordinarily well-trained powers of observation of military operations for he represented prominent New York and London newspapers throughout the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Rising. During the bombardment of Tientsin, in 1900, he lived in camp with the Russian Army. He watched the operations of British, American, Japanese, Russian, French and Chinese troops in the early part of the war. He campaigned with the Indian Contingent during the fore part of the advance of the Peking Relief Expedition. He marched with the Japanese advance in Tung Chou, and was with the Russian Contingent which forced its way into Peking. He also studied Count von Waldersee's Germans after the actual relief of Peking.

The management of the Palisade, Kowloon, announce that those patrons who left the performance on Saturday evening on account of the rain are invited to attend this evening's performance free of charge. The band will again be in attendance.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S
WHISKY.JUST
RECEIVED
FRESH
STOCKS
Ex "KNIGHT
COMPANION."SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.HAVE YOU A
BAD LEG

Do you know that the danger of a bad leg is not only a physical one, but a financial one? If you have a bad leg, you are liable to be out of pocket for a long time. The danger is not only to your health, but to your pocket. The danger is not only to your health, but to your pocket. The danger is not only to your health, but to your pocket.

GRASSHOPPER
PAINMENT AND PILLS.Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong.SANTAL
MIDY

These tiny Capsules — superior to Copiba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 8, rue Vivienne. Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
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IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out of sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will specify find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/11d (56 pills) & 2/9 (108 pills).

TO CORRECT CONSTIPATION
and biliousness, clear the complexion,
cure sick headaches and sweeten the
breath use the dainty laxative

PINKETTES

They gently assist nature and will help to
keep you well. Do not gripe.Of chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post
free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
98, Neebuen Road, Shanghai.Oh, I say! "MONTERRAT" Lime
Juice is the drink in hot weather. Order
a few bottles from your storekeeper to-day!
Say "MONTERRAT" firmly.KILL PAIN BEFORE PAIN
KILLS YOU.Attacks of neuralgia, constant pain,
or the dread of the sudden shooting pains,
are a continual wear and strain on the
vital forces of the sufferer. Unless relief
is obtained a breakdown is sure to follow.LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
brings certain and speedy relief to all
who suffer from external aches and pains.
It can save your life and the lives of
your family or friends.
Better still, it makes you want to live.
Rub in LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM —
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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
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108 HOUSE STREET. TEL. 230-155.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 21st to 27th August, 1916.

HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Days of Week	Days of Month	Days of Week	Days of Month
Mon.	21	Mon.	21
Tues.	22	Tues.	22
Wed.	23	Wed.	23
Thurs.	24	Thurs.	24
Fri.	25	Fri.	25
Satur.	26	Satur.	26
Sun.	27	Sun.	27

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on
Saturday night and issued in our
Early Morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

FIGHTING ON WHOLE
BRITISH FRONT.

GAINS EXTENDED.

LONDON, August 18th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
There has been fighting along the whole
front from Pozieres to the Somme.The British gained ground towards
Ginchy and Guillemont, capturing 200
prisoners. The enemy's artillery has
been more active.We extended our gains north-west of
Bazou-le-Petit by means of small local
enterprises. The German trenches here
were greatly damaged and were full of
enemy dead.An attack at Martinpuich was repulsed
as completely as it was yesterday.We captured several strong positions
in the direction of Ginchy and Guillemont.

FRENCH ALSO MAKE PROGRESS.

The French also progressed on our
right.A German aeroplane was brought down
in flames into our trenches as a result
of an air combat yesterday.A second machine was felled by gun-
fire. Our aircraft successfully bombed the
enemy's billets at various places.

FLEURY FULLY CAPTURED.

PARIS, August 18th.

A communiqué says that enemy counter-
attacks south-east of Maurepas were re-
pulsed.We captured the remainder of the
village of Fleury and advanced between
Thiaumont and Fleury.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ASSAULT.

A later communiqué says:—A brilliant
French assault captured notable portions
of Maurepas and cavalry operated south-
east of the village. 200 prisoners were
taken.We extended our positions between
Maurepas and the Somme.We continued our offensive on the right
of the Meuse, driving the enemy from
two fortified redoubts north-west of the
Thiaumont work, taking 100 prisoners.We appreciably progressed east of the
Vaux-Chapelle Wood.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

GRATIFIED FRENCH EXPERTS.

LONDON, August 17th.

A Paris message says that the
military British operations which are
gradually surrounding Thiepval have
gratified French experts.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The capture of Mougnet Farm, half-a-
mile north-west of Pozieres, is important,
as it stands at a height of 456 feet, com-
manding Thiepval plateau and town.Similarly, Hill 160, north-east of
Pozieres, commands Courcellet village and
the main road to Bapaume, five miles
distant.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

FOR THE SOMME FRONT.

AMSTERDAM, August 17th.

Forty long trains, crammed full with
troops, passed Cologne yesterday going
towards the Somme front.

WESTERN FRONT PIVOT.

ANGLO-FRENCH AIMS.

LONDON, August 17th.

Mr. Warner Allen emphasises that the
Western Front is the pivot of the Allied
operations. The British and French are
seeking to hold the greatest possible
German force, to facilitate the operations
of the Russians and Italians.It is estimated that two-thirds of the
total German strength is on the western
front, namely 121 Divisions, compared
with fifty-three on the eastern front. The
effectiveness of the pressure is proved
by the enemy's hesitancy to send troops
eastward.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY MORE
TOWNS.

APPROACHING KOROSMEZO.

PETROGRAD, August 18th.

It is officially announced that the
enemy attack west of Podgaisky and
Zlotynia was repulsed with enormous
losses.We occupied the towns of Lyssie and
Staro on the Zolotvinsk Abzritsa. De-
tachments of ours are approaching
Korosmezo, south of the Jablonica Pass.SEAPLANES' EXCELLENT PER-
FORMANCE.A communiqué says the situation is
everywhere unchanged. A squadron of
Russian seaplanes, on Wednesday night,
plentifully bombed the aerodromes at
Lake Angoon and the Gulf of Riga, de-
stroying an airship shed and causing
several fires. The seaplanes carried out
the work amidst a furious fire from anti-
aircraft guns, but returned safely.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONOUR FOR GENERAL SIR
DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, August 18th.

On the occasion of His Majesty's visit
to France the Grand Cross of the Vic-
torian Order was conferred on General
Sir Douglas Haig, and that of K. C. B.
on Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson and
Sir Reginald Bacon.

THE KATIA VICTORY.

HUGE CAPTURES OF MEN AND
MATERIAL.

LONDON, August 18th.

General Murray estimates that the
strength of the enemy at the Katia opera-
tions was 18,000, of whom half are now
casualties, including 3,920 prisoners.
There have been immense captures of war
material. This includes a Krupp seventy-
five millimetre mountain battery with
four thousand rounds, machine guns,
2,300 rifles, a million cartridges, and
five-hundred camels. The enemy burned
huge stores.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

NO CHANGES IN CABINET.

LONDON, August 18th.

It is officially announced that Earl
Creve has been appointed President of
the Board of Education. Mr. Henderson
has been appointed Pay Master General
and Labour Adviser and Lord Newton
Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign
Affairs. There are no changes in the
Cabinet.ALLIED CONFERENCE AT
PARIS.

PERFECT AGREEMENT.

PARIS, August 17th.

Mr. Runciman has arrived here and
has conferred with M. Clemenceau regard-
ing the steps to be taken by Britain and
France to give effect to the resolutions
of the Economic Conference. The Minis-
ters were in perfect agreement on the
points discussed.BRITISH EXPORTS TO
SWEDEN.

KING SIGNS PROHIBITION ORDER.

LONDON, August 18th.

His Majesty the King has signed an
Order in Council prohibiting exports to
Sweden except by licence and under
a guarantee that they shall not reach
the enemy.

TRACING KUT PRISONERS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, August 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Forster
said that 80 officers and 178 men of the
British Army, and 130 officers of the
Indian Army captured at Kut have been
traced. No names of the Indian men
are reported.

PEACE DEMANDS.

PETITION BY GERMAN
SOCIALISTS.

AMSTERDAM, August 17th.

Forwarded by a Socialist petition for
a speedy peace without territorial
conquests. The petition is numerous
signed.

CYCLONE AT JAMAICA.

KINGSTON ISOLATED.

KINGSTON, August 18th.

A cyclone has swept southern Jamaica.
The banana crops have been damaged.
Kingston is isolated and some people
have been killed.

AMERICAN LOAN TO BRITAIN.

THE TERMS.

NEW YORK, August 17th.

It is officially announced that the
new British Fifty Million Loan will be
issued at 99 in the form of five percent gold
notes, dated September 1st and maturing
in two years, but redeemable within a
year at 101, with collateral security
valued at sixty millions.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 11.37.—Pressure has de-
creased moderately over N. Japan, the northern
depression having moved eastward. It has
increased moderately over N.E. China and
Formosa and slightly elsewhere, except over
the Looe coast and in the extreme South, where
it is nearly stationary.The typhoon to the north-east of Formosa
has almost completely filled up.Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 1.35 inches. Total since 1st
January, 67.07 inches, against an average of
61.53 inches.The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon
to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	Light or variable winds; cloudy, some rain.
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Amoy	No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Amoy and Hainan	No. 1.

THE MIND OF AN EXECUTIVE.

PRESIDENT WILSON EXAMINED
FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF
MENTAL HYGIENE.

[BY A. E. P. ROCKWELL, M.D.]

The seemingly incredible shortcomings
of Mr. Wilson as an executive officer
must be viewed in the light of certain
well established methods for studying
and recording the mental processes of
individuals. In accepting as evidence
and analyzing the record, writings,
speeches and acts of Mr. Wilson, and
while conceding the fact that with his
pedagogic background, after long study
and laborious effort he has conformed to
and assisted in applying certain meritori-
ous economic reforms, we find unhappily
that in broad governmental and interna-
tional policies requiring prompt solution
his mental reactions are inadequate.

Here he is mentally incoherent, and
altruistic without proper sense of propo-
portion, lacking in judgment, pur-
pose, decision, wisdom, creative capacity,
and therefore in the essentials of true
leadership and great statesmanship. He
also is probably the unfortunate host of
a dual personality. These are inherent
mental deficiencies for which in a large
sense he is not to blame.

The public Press perhaps most fre-
quently uses the word "vacillating" in
describing his deficiencies. This word is
in its true sense hardly descriptive. Mr.
Wilson probably suffers chiefly from a
mental infirmity, a faulty mind, which
failing in the first instance to compre-
hend the right point of view in a given
subject cannot be speeded up through the
various evolutionary steps necessary to
arrive at the correct solution until after
that solution has been accepted by many
of his countrymen. His mind, though
well equipped, fails to co-ordinate func-
tionally with sufficient celerity and
accuracy to adjust itself properly to the
correct solution. Though well furnished
and admirably trained, the mechanism
lacks the elasticity, poise and co-ordi-
nation required by the special and possibly
sudden demands his present position
makes upon it.

Perhaps a fair picture of Mr. Wilson's
mental processes may be gained by a
study of his attitudes upon the question
of preparedness. At first he thought as
a nation we were safe; we needed no mili-
tary provision for the future other than
that we possessed, and those urging pre-
paredness measures were unduly nervous
and excited. More than a year later he
advanced among other measures for the
protection of the largest navy in the world.
What had happened? Mr. Wilson's
mind, notwithstanding his knowledge of
history and economics, was not sufficiently
alert to grasp at the onset the possibili-
ties and significance of the great conflict
at the Atlantic.

If it be urged that Mr. Wilson's ad-
ministrative career has been guided by
special information received from sources
not accessible to the public, we answer
that this fact should have largely contri-
buted to, rather than have militated
against, correct judgments. If he had
that certain Congressional or diplomatic
crises required precipitate and radical
declarations quite contrary to those made
in the earlier days of his Administration
we reply that mental alertness and pre-
sence would have made impossible cer-
tain crises which his Administration has
had to face.

Some one may say that for a person
without special training in the role of
administrator Mr. Wilson has done reason-
ably well. We here suggest that as
president of a great university and Gov-
ernor of a commonwealth a considerable
portion of his mature years has been
devoted to diplomatic, economic and ad-
ministrative problems differing not in
kind but in degree from those pressing
for solution in his present office.

A tardy mind, not an alert one; an
overweening confidence in his own judg-
ments, not in those of experts; obstinacy
in rejecting advice, not persistence in
seeking it, have made possible the extra-
ordinary group of recantations which
have punctuated Mr. Wilson's public
career.

In addition to those above-mentioned
there are several mental disabilities of
collateral character which further handi-
cap Mr. Wilson in his struggle to adjust
himself to his environment. A few may
with profit be briefly touched upon. Mr.
Wilson is not a dreamer of dreams; he
cannot see beyond the veil. He lacks
that divine imagination inseparably as-
sociated with leadership and the grasp of
great problems. He has not the gift of
government to which intuition makes
such potent and subtle contribution.
That mental elasticity which is possibly
one of the greatest attributes of master
intellects is a stranger to Mr. Wilson.

If Washington and Lincoln had pos-
sessed tardy and inelastic minds this
country would not have endured. They
coped successfully with unprecedented
conditions and the extraordinary difficul-
ties associated therewith. Mr. Wilson, with
ample historic background, with special
training, with the example of majestic
national personalities and with the able
advice of competent authorities of
adequate national policies, has not had
sufficient mental alertness and elasticity
to adapt himself to the circumstances.
In one of the greatest crises of history,
involving issues so fundamental that they
have cost the race untold suffering, war
and bloodshed from Thermopylae to
Gettysburg, he has failed utterly.

He has failed to urge the adoption of
those measures for safeguarding our
peace and integrity which ordinary
prudence dictates, and which alone can
guarantee the perpetuity of inalienable
rights vouchsafed to every citizen under
the Constitution.

He has failed to succour the helpless
and oppressed, thus compromising the
validity of the spirit and principles to
which this Government is dedicated and
smothering humanitarian impulses in-
herent in all free peoples.

He has failed to recognize justice and
the principles on which it rests.

He has failed in the higher mathema-
tics of statecraft.

He has failed to interpret and give
cohesion to the traditions, aspirations
and hopes of a great and forward look-
ing people.

And all this not through ignorance or
design, but because of mental maladjust-
ment.—New York Sun.

THE WOMEN WHO STAY
AT HOME.

DUTY WITHOUT GLORY.

"And what of these others?"
In the general chorus of praise that is
being deservedly accorded the women war
worker there is, perhaps, a tendency to
remark the spectacular and ignore the
commonplace.

Yet it is in the performance of the
humdrum and ordinary that the greatest
work of women is being performed.
Certainly it is impossible to speak too
highly of the way women have "come
up to the scratch," and, sacrificing their
own pleasure and comfort, have quietly
taken on the jobs of their menfolk who
have donned khaki. But while, un-
doubtedly, patriotism has played a very
large part, it will be admitted that a by
no means inconsiderable advantage at-
taches thereto.

The women omnibus conductors, ticket
collectors, clerks, secretaries, and munition
workers would be the first to own
that the comfortable sum which reposes
in the little pay envelope at the end of
the week compensates largely for their
weary feet and tired brains. Even the
voluntary workers and the wives of men
at the front who have resumed their pre-
marriage occupations are to be con-
gratulated, in that "thrice blessed work,"
if not quite a panacea for all ills, drives
out or deadens the gnawing fear that is
clutching at so many hearts these black
days.

But what of the home-keepers—those
wives who, because of their young
families, are unable to fare forth and
take up men's work? Few pause to
think of the fierce fight that is being
waged behind the enameled curtains
and windows and spick-and-span brasses of
little suburban homes. No outward
sign of it is given, for the sternest rule
of Suburbia—compared with which the
laws of the Merles and the Merles were
mere scraps of paper—is that at all costs
appearances must be kept up.

In this little white and green painted
villa, with the "pocket-handkerchief"
lawn in front, live the wife and three
children of "somebody in the City" who
has sacrificed a comfortable £300 a year to
become a Derby man. His salary has
ceased, and in the stereotyped official
phrase, "the income from all sources"
is 23s., made up of separation allowance
and a few shillings weekly from their
total investments.

CLOTHES PROBLEMS.

The first luxury to be dispensed with
was the strong, sturdy "general."
Charlades and washwomen too are ex-
pensive luxuries and not to be thought
of when there are three healthy and hun-
gry little bodies to clothe and feed. So
mother puts her shoulder to the wheel
and takes up her war work. Day after
day, with sickening monotony, she
arises the problem of making two shillings
meet. What will she do? What will she
do? What will she do? What will she do?

It is not, however, only the food—that
could be managed. Did anyone but a
"hard-up" mother realize how many
clothes children wear out? "Mum,
there's a hole in my boot." "Mother,
I've torn a piece out of my best frock."

As for some of Dickie's clothes, they are
beyond even mother's patching. With
a Heaven-sent inspiration, she cuts
up a pre-war costume, which even in
these days of patriotic clothes is too
shabby for the light of day, and by careful
contriving there triumphantly emerges
from the pieces three whole pairs of knick-
ers for five-year-old Willie. Long-legged
Joyce and her frocks present greater
difficulties.

The war mother of to-day, however,
never acknowledges defeat, and cheer-
fully sacrifices an afternoon frock, and
her one pretty evening dress is cut, re-
planned, restitched, and when Joyce's
Sunday best. "After all, girls are of
no use to me in war time," smiles mother.

Such tiny, commonplace little things—
day after day the same trivial round—
planning, contriving, managing; and
behind it all, like some sinister monster
crouching in the shadow, is The Fear.
During the day it is kept in subjection—
the children must not see. The burden
of their childish thoughts and plans is
"when daddy comes home," and another
echoes it. The little home must be kept trim
"if daddy comes home." The children
fill and clothe (somehow) "if daddy
comes home." The inability to give little
travels and buy toys is concealed under
the same phrase "When daddy comes home."
Tears are choked back and—"What
times we will have when daddy comes
home."

WHEN FEAR APPEARS.

It is only at night that The Fear boldly
comes from its hiding place and waits,
in the darkened bedroom, to pounce;
when refreshing sleep refuses to close tired
eyelids and rest weary limbs; then at last
the ugly monster, imagination, has full
sway. Tales of the war that she had
almost forgotten are remembered by the
over-wrought wife, and in her brain
jostle war pictures and war tragedies.
Now her husband has left camp and she

PORTUGAL'S PART IN THE WAR

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

[BY PAUL DU BOUQUE.]

In Portugal the President of the Republic does not enjoy very extensive powers. Although there is a question of conferring upon him the right of dissolving the House of Parliament, his authority is chiefly moral. He is the spokesman of the country; his rôle is to see to the unity of the national policy and to keep the Government and the nation in close contact. But, just because he is tied to a precise function, he is in a position to exercise a personal pressure that is at once direct and powerful.

Here we have an explanation of the popularity of the actual President, M. Bernardino Machado. A republican by conviction, with broad and generous ideas, who knows how to urge his point of view upon others, yet without seeming to impose it, he has been able, thanks to the useful use he has made of his power, to win the esteem and respect of all.

His past, the high functions of his office, the preponderant part he has played in late events—all this was bound to give a special value to whatever he had to say. So my first business on reaching Lisbon was to make a request for an audience; it was immediately granted.

MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL HELP.

I betook myself, therefore, to the Presidency. It is at Belem, on the banks of the Tagus, an old red chateau, surrounded with terraces. My welcome was simple and cordial.

"Portugal's part in the war," the President echoed with a smile. "But we have been doing our share for quite a long time now, and have pretty well shown what we intend to do. Not only have we dispatched column after column to Africa, there to co-operate with the Allied troops, but we have also furnished much material of war. Our ports everywhere have been open to the Entente fleets; we have, too, very often supplied those fleets, just as we are supplying Gibraltar. The pecuniary sacrifices for the common cause to which we have consented up to now are considerable. And our army, reorganised and reinforced, will soon be ready for any sacrifice that may be demanded of it anywhere."

I next asked the President for his view of the domestic situation of the country.

"In Portugal, too," he said, "and his voice had an accent of absolute conviction, we have established the truth of parties. One of the three great Republican parties has declined to associate itself with the new Governmental combination, but it has promised its patriotic support. As the Republicans at the present moment are animated with the same confidence and the same hope. For the very life and future of the country are at stake. But we are all of us persuaded in our hearts that it will come out of the ordeal regenerated and nobler."

"As for the Monarchist danger, it no longer exists. There is no longer a Monarchist party, but only a few isolated individuals, who for the most part wish only for a change of rallying to the new régime. The people, well, it is with us to a man; and it will be so the more we give it that education of which hitherto it has been deprived."

"The present Government's line of conduct is straightforward and clear. We have just simply gone back to those old traditions of the national life which the Monarchy, in its decadence, had forsaken and disowned—namely, in our foreign relations, our age-long alliance with England as the basic principle; in domestic politics, Liberalism."

"And that is why, finally and logically, despite all the advantages we might have drawn from good relations with Germany, the rupture was not only inevitable, but necessary."

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Then suddenly the conversation turned. We began to talk about Spain and her notions of neutrality, and about Iberian problems generally.

"On Spain's side," the President declared, "we have nothing to fear. Our Republican Government and the Liberal Government of Spain pursue parallel policies. The rapprochement between the two countries has just received a new sanction with the arrival in Lisbon of a new Spanish Minister inspired with the best intentions towards us. For it must not be forgotten that at this moment the situation is very different from what it was at the time of the Monarchy, which maintained with the neighbouring Court relations built only upon dynastic interest. Spain has never meddled in our domestic questions so long as we have respected her affairs."

"Some dreamers have talked of a union of the whole peninsula. But that is an absurdity and an illusion. Spain and Portugal have differing missions. Spain is a Continental power, and will be still more so after the war, while our existence is to be played for not on land but on sea. Hence our alliance with England. Was it not for Portuguese who opened up the world for Europe? What is needed and what we all desire, Spaniards and Portuguese alike, is the establishment of ever more cordial relations, to be followed by an economic rapprochement, each of the two countries furnishing to the other what it is in need of."

Thus talking, we issued forth on to the terrace. The weather was warm and mild. Beyond the dark lacework of the palm trees one could make out the small, bluff bowed vessels swaying in the blue waters of the Tagus, and the narrow beach of yellow sand whence long ago Vasco da Gama embarked.

The President gazed long and contemplatively upon this little corner of Portugal, the destiny of which had suddenly been put absolutely into his hands. Then he turned to me.

"Look!" he said, "one gets too much into the habit of saying we are a small people. On the contrary, we are a great nation! For one moment in history we brandished the torch that had once been held by Athens and Rome. And now we have many brothers scattered and dispersed. Our task is splendid and great!"—Daily Chronicle.

WHAT A GREAT PUSH IS LIKE.

A FIGHTING MAN'S ACCOUNT.

"What is a great push like?" This question has been on countless lips during these eventful days, and in his new work, "The Great Push," Rifleman Patrick MacGill gives an answer by describing the Loos offensive. The great push of last year, it must always be remembered, was made before the agitation for shells and gas had time to materialise. In the present push there is unlimited artillery and unlimited ammunition. The difference, therefore, between the great pushes of September, 1915, and of July, 1916, must be borne in mind when reading the extracts which are given below.

Mr. MacGill is the first—perhaps he will be the only one—to write of the doings of the ranks of the British Army from actual experience as a private. That is where he has been lucky, if anyone may be called lucky in the war, in being able to write a brilliant narrative while going through remarkable experiences—for, after all, it is really the private who has the most remarkable experiences. He is the man in the trench with all the other men in the trench; he is the man over the parapet with all the other men over the parapet, and he writes as one of them.

"The Great Push" describes the offensive from its start to the time when Rifleman MacGill himself was wounded. Here is his description of his first feelings when he has gone "over the parapet":

To dwell for a moment on the novel position of standing where a thousand deaths swept by, missing you by a mere hair's breadth, would be sheer folly. There on the open field of death my life was out of my keeping, but the sensation of fear never entered my being. There was so much simplicity and so little effort in doing what I had done, in doing what eight hundred comrades had done, that I felt I could carry through the work before me with as much credit as my code of self-respect required.

The Maxims went crackle like dry brushwood under the feet of a marching host. A bullet passed very close to my face like a sharp sudden breath; a second hit the ground in front, flicking up a little shower of dust, and ricocheted to the left, hitting the earth many times before it found a resting place. The air was vicious with bullets; a million invisible birds flicked their wings very close to my face. Ahead the clouds of smoke, sluggish lowlying fog, and fumes of bursting shells, thick in volume, receded towards the German trenches and formed a striking background for the soldiers who were marching up a low slope towards the enemy's parapet, which the smoke still hid from view.

There was no haste in the forward move; every step was taken with regimental precision, and twice on the way across the Irish boys halted for a moment to correct their alignment. Only at a point on the right there was some confusion and a little irregularity. Were the men wavering? No fear! The boys on the right were dribbling the elusive football towards the German trench.

The "Irish boys" had now reached the German wire entanglements.

By the German barbed-wire entanglements were the shambles of war. Here our men were seen by the enemy for the first time that morning. Up till then the foe had fired erratically through the oncoming curtain of smoke; but when the clouds cleared away the attackers were seen—advancing, picking their way through the wires which had been cut to little pieces by our bombardment.

The Irish were now met with hurrying rifle fire, deadly petrol bombs, and hand grenades. Here I came across dead, dying, and sorely wounded; lives maimed and finished, and all the romance and roving that make up the life of a soldier gone for ever. Here, too, I saw bullet-riddled, against one of the spider webs known as *chevaux de frise*, a limplump of pitiable leather, the football which the boys had kicked across the field.

With regard to the effects of a heavy bombardment—a bombardment not to be compared in magnitude with that which the Germans knew before the last offensive—he writes:

The German trench had suffered severely from our fire; parapets were blown in, and at places the trench was full to the level of the ground with sandbags and earth. Wreckage was strewn all over the place, rifles, twisted distortions of shapeless metal, caught by high velocity shells, machine-guns smashed to atoms, bomb-proof shelters broken to pieces like houses of cards; giants had been at work of destruction in a delicately fashioned nursery.

On the reverse slope of the parapet broken tins, rusty swords, muddled equipments, wicked-looking coils of barbed wire, and discarded articles of clothing were scattered about pell-mell. I noticed an unexploded shell perched on a sandbag, cocking a perky nose in air, and beside it was a battered helmet, the brass glory of its regal eagle dimmed with trench mud and wrecked with many a bullet.

And then the effect of the "push" on the Irish themselves:

It was interesting to see how the events of the morning had changed the nature of the boys. Mild-mannered youths who had spent their working hours of civil life in scratching with the entry on white paper, and their hours of relaxation in cutting capers on roller skates and helping dainty maidens to teas and ices, became possessed of mad Berserker rage and ungovernable fury. Now that their work was war, the blood-stained bayonet gave them play in which they seemed to glory.

(Continued on next column.)

THE KAISER'S POSITION AFTER THE WAR.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

According to Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen, an American writer who was a personal friend of the Kaiser up to the outbreak of war, the American public is keenly interested in the question—"Where will the Kaiser live after the war?" The subject has its interest as indicating the trend of American opinion about the probable end of the war.

All sorts of conjectures are heard on both sides of the Atlantic as to what will become of the Kaiser after the war (writes Mr. Cunliffe-Owen in the *New York Herald*). The question appears to have become an all-absorbing topic of discussion in London and in Paris, and the consensus of public opinion in both capitals seems to be that, having very prudently invested the greater part of his great wealth in the United States, he will ultimately seek refuge in America. Of course, it is taken for granted that he will be defeated, and that the victory of the Powers of the Entente will be followed by the loss of his throne. No doubt whatever is entertained by Great Britain and her Allies as to the ultimate issue of the titanic conflict which has been in progress for nearly two years. Socialism is rampant in Berlin, he continues, and indeed in all the cities and larger towns, as well as in the manufacturing and mining districts of Prussia, and has even induced the lower ranks of the army. Now, Socialism is opposed, on principle, to monarchy, and, this being the case, there is much reason to believe that the final defeat of Germany and the economic chaos which would inevitably follow would result, among other things, in the downfall of the monarchy in Prussia, and in the establishment of a republic at Berlin. Even if the Prussian people were to retain their dynasty after ultimate defeat, which is to the last degree improbable, it is difficult to believe that the Emperor William would be willing to remain on the throne under such altered conditions. Moreover, he appreciates by now the fact that not only most foreign nations, but even the Germans themselves, hold him primarily responsible for the present war and for all the terrible suffering, for the appalling loss of life, and for the overwhelming and widespread ruin which it has entailed. Where would the Kaiser go if he lost his throne, either by voluntary abdication or against his will, as the result of a revolution of the Prussian nation against the house of Hohenzollern?

The Bavarians, the Wurtembergers, the Badenese, Hessians, and Saxons all cordially hate Prussia, and especially her ruler, and resent the dominant rôle which he has assumed in the confederation, as well as his usurpation of their sovereign rights. They would welcome a restoration of the independence and importance which they enjoyed prior to the wars of 1866 and 1870. The Kaiser would not be welcomed by the people of the Dual Empire. They always hated the Prussians since the Seven Years' War, in the eighteenth century, and are now filled with deep resentment against him as responsible for the present international conflagration, which is proving so disastrous to them, involving their entire country in ruin and threatening the Hapsburg monarchy with disruption.

The writer, after eliminating for various reasons St. Helena, Switzerland, Rome and Spain, turns finally to the United States as the Kaiser's most likely haven of refuge. There is no doubt that of all the countries in the world there is none which would possess a greater amount of attraction for him as an asylum than the United States—a country in which he had always been phenomenally interested and in which he was always desirous to see at close range. In fact, a recent issue of the *London Financial Review* is stated that "if the Kaiser cannot boss Europe he means to have the first house on Fifth Avenue, in New York. The question remains as to how he would be received in the United States. William would find in America millions of his countrymen, and a still larger number of United States citizens of German descent who might end by being drawn toward him, despite the ruin and misery that he has brought on the land of their origin. That he would in the course of time acquire a great deal of influence over them is quite on the cards, and he might even in the end be in a position to sway more directly the hyphenated vote than he has succeeded in doing until now from Berlin, and thus become a very important factor in the domestic policies of the United States. He might, on the other hand, devote his attention, and above all his indefatigable energies, to industry and finance, and acquire new fame as one of the great captains thereof in the United States."

A particularly delightful chapter in "The Great Push" is the description of the heroism of Father Lane-Fox, who crossed a large bullet-swept zone by running short distances to help a wounded transport driver.

The London Irish love Father Lane-Fox; he visited the men in the trenches daily, and all felt the better for his coming.

Often at night the sentry on watch can see a dark form between the lines working with a shovel and spade burying the dead. The bullets whistle by, hissing of death and terror; now and then a bomb whirrs in air and bursts loudly; a shell screeches like a bird of prey; the howls of war rend the earth with frenzied lungs; but indifferent to all the clamour and tumult the solitary digger bends over his work burying the dead. "It's old Father Lane-Fox," the sentry will mutter. "He'll be killing one of these fine days."

One can quote a very tiny fraction of the good things in "The Great Push." It is a book to be read, and though on the one hand it is an epic of the bravery and high spirit of our British troops, on the other hand it shows with unflinching truth the price which must always be paid for anything like a "Push."—C.R. in the *Daily Mail*.

GERMAN PROFITS OUT OF FOODSTUFFS.

NOISY REICHSTAG MEETING.

A very noisy meeting of the Reichstag took place just before its adjournment, when a Socialist deputy, Herr Hoffmann, attempted to raise inquiries into the profit-mongering of certain commercial concerns. He began by expressing his relief to find that Herr von Batocki was under the control of the Reichstag, and, in the name of the Socialist faction, Herr Hoffmann went on to say that they greeted him with frank and downright distrust, and were waiting to see what he would do. We are reckoning on his joining hands with a preying food industry and a profit-mongering agriculture. Indeed, it looks as though the dictator is already being dictated to. Else how could the Government permit the War Leather Association to make a surplus of between three and three-and-a-half million pounds? Don't say that the surplus flows into the Imperial Exchequer. The war associations were not founded for the purpose of burdening the nation with the worst kind of indirect taxes in this manner. But there are still worse examples. The association for the utilisation of barley was founded seven months ago with a capital of £15,000. To-day this sum has increased to £750,000. £500,000 is invested in war loans and £250,000 divided as profits among the 26 founders. The United Pomeranian Dairies made a usurious profit of 200 per cent. in 1915 on a capital of £5,000. Where, then, do we get the courage to revile the unscrupulous American capitalists? They fleece foreign nations, but German capitalists are preying on their own people!

Naturally these revelations caused tremendous agitation in the Reichstag. Herr Hoffmann was repeatedly called to order by the vice-president.

Herr Helfrich got up to reply, but after hotly contending that the rich were suffering as much as the poor, and citing, amid loud assent, the interesting fact that he had seen no butter on his own table for many weeks, he avoided the main point in his skilful fashion by painting the coming harvest in comforting colours and promising figures.

TALES OF GALLANTRY.

The correspondent of *The Times* at British Headquarters gives the following interesting sidelights on the recent fighting at Contalmaison.

One hears many tales of great individual gallantry in the recent fighting. Two instances will suffice to show the quality of our men.

In one case a man of the Northumberland Fusiliers was sent back with a message. He had to pass through a zone exposed to rifle fire and was mortally wounded. He struggled on, however, and just managed to reach one of our advanced posts. As he sank down, he could only muster strength enough to point to a spot on his tunic and say, "It's in here!" And he died.

The second instance is that of a lieutenant in a Yorkshire regiment who was wounded and fell. As he lay, he was sniped (as the German way is) and was hit twice more. With the three wounds, after 12 hours in the open, he managed to crawl back under cover of the darkness. On the way he found two wounded Germans hiding in a shell hole, and, with his revolver, he brought them home as prisoners.

GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN.

Curious tales have been circulating in the last few days of German machine gun men being found tied to their guns. I have not referred to it, considering it only rumour, but to-day certain men of the Manchesterers have repeated the story to me with so much circumstantiality that one is compelled to believe it. These men were of a party which suffered from a certain isolated machine-gun. At last they succeeded in locating it and killed the man operating it. When they got to him they found him fastened with straps about his insteps to staples driven deep into the ground and a cinch round his waist and chain fastening him to the gun. I feel convinced that the men told what they actually saw; and, as I say, it coincides with similar reports from other points.

Some of our men engaged about Contalmaison have an absurd story of a German officer who came out to surrender as if on parade, with gloves and cane, and very spick and span—whereas, to do them justice, the German prisoners generally look deplorable. As he advanced, his first remark was to demand a certificate as to his gallantry and honour. Our men were so enraged that they incessantly fell upon him and took his gloves and cane and cut all the buttons and badges off his coat. It is the one solitary instance which I have heard where Tommy has had any idea except to feed his prisoners and make pets of them.

We have proofs every day, however, of the unpopularity of many of the German officers with their men, who express themselves with some considerable freedom when they are prisoners.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

2 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral.
9.15 p.m.—"The Palisade" at Kowloon.

Tuesday, 22nd Aug.—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Fittings and Furniture, etc. of Chas. Gump & Co. at Alxandria Buildings, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	TO
* TITBAROEM...	SHANGHAI		21st Aug.	BATAVIA
* TJILIWONG...	KOBE	21st Aug.	23rd Aug.	BATAVIA
* TJIKINI...	JAVA & MACASSAR	24th Aug.	28th Aug.	AMOY
* TJIBODAS...	JAVA & MACASSAR	28th Aug.	2nd Sept.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN"	...	11th September
S.S. "TJISONDAI"	...	12th October
S.S. "KARIMOEN"	...	11th November

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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MANAGING AGENTS.

York Building,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1916.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11 - JAN. 18, 1917.

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.

THOS. COOK & SON.

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CHINESE OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1916.

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Boilermakers, Electrical
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BOILERS
MOTORS.

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Telephone 212.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

FROM HONGKONG Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamers Sails.
LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
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THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR to HUBB & CO. CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 2nd August, 1916.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG "SUNGKIANG" ... On 22nd Aug. 10 A.M.
HA, LA, CEBU and ILOILO "TEAN" ... On 22nd Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "LUCHOW" ... On 22nd Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SHANTUNG" ... On 24th Aug. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINEUA" "TAMING"
and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans; Extra State-rooms on Deck; all on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO, S.S. "CHENAN", "LUCHOW", "KINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG", and "SUNGKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms; maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
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HONGKONG 21st August, 1916. TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMERS CAPTAIN LEAVING
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"DAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 29th Aug. at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA" 5,300 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 24th August.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SANTHA" 5,182 tons, Capt. J. W. Robertson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 23rd August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.

AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave Hongkong Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
NORE	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 2
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 16
NOVARA	Oct. 20	*MOHRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	*MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 7

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NAMUR	WEDNESDAY, 30th August.
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 13th September.
NOVA	SUNDAY, 3th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 2nd October.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call from date of change.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	HITACHI MARU	13,500	THURSDAY, 24th Aug. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Sept. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 13th Oct. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	10,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	RANGOON MARU	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BENTEN MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 24th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	SUNDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	16,000	FRIDAY, 25th Aug. at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	WED., 20th Sept. Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS., 31st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 22nd Sept. Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 19 knots	SUN., 15th Oct., Noon.

† Via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

§ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £50. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

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SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS
MISSIONARIES, etc.
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Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer ANYO MARU ... 18,500 — 15 knots ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
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King's Building. (21)

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... Porthos ... On or about 26th Aug.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON ... Athos ... On or about 28th Aug.
(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

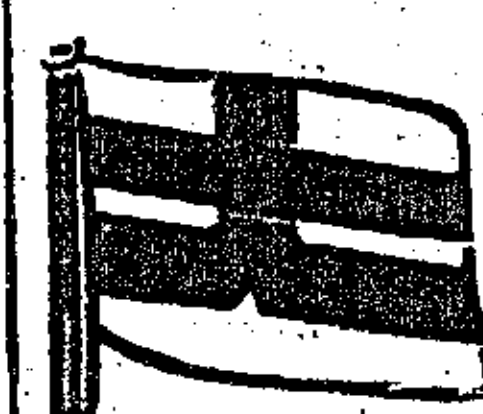
1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

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AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

† "TACOMA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 8th Sept. at 3 P.M.
‡ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM,

AND COLOMBO.

"SHINKOKU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug. at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "AMAKUSA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Aug. at Noon.
* "OTTOWA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug. at 9 A.M.

‡ Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
§ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	13th Sept.	On 26th Aug. 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 4th Oct. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telegra.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
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